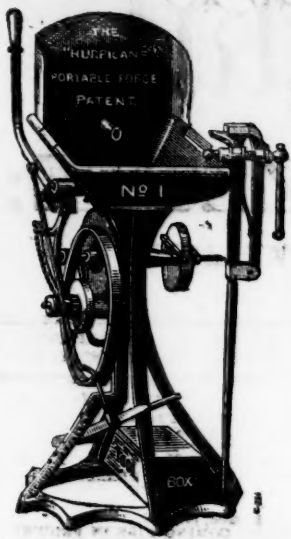


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THE "HURRICANE" PORTABLE FORGE

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a Forge,
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a Vice,
an Anvil,
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a Tool Grinder (Emery),
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a Circular Saw and Bench,
a Polishing Wheel,
a Chuck,
Two Drills,
a Drill Rest,
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The "HURRICANE" Patent Portable Forges possess advantages unobtainable with Forges of any other description. They commend themselves to the world, not only as being complete and portable Smithies and mine and ship ventilators of the highest practical value, but also for the extreme ease with which they are worked, the simplicity and compactness of their construction, and the steady continuous blast, which speedily creates an unusually high degree of heat. The "Hurricane" Portable Forges are made in nine distinct sizes, embrace attachments which form a complete smithy, and are suitable for all purposes in all climates.

The Rivetter's Hearth is readily connected to the nozzle of the forge by means of a flexible tube, and can be used in any awkward position for keeping rivets hot and close to the work. The Brazier's Hearth is similarly worked, but is constructed with a nozzle on opposite sides for producing heat equally on both sides of the work, and is particularly adapted for brazing band saws, &c. Hand Blowers for all ventilating purposes, and for fixed blacksmiths' hearths, are made on a new principle.

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No. 4.—DITTO. Weight, 184 lbs. Fitted with Two Travelling Wheels, 5-in. Circular Saw and Bench, and all the attachments of No. 2 Forge, but increased in suitable proportions. Hood, 21s. extra. Muffler, 35s. extra.	£10 10s. 0d.
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No Applications for Shares will be received after TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH.

The Indian Glenrock Gold Mining Company

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL £100,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Of which 33,000 Shares are taken by the Vendors, and the balance of 67,000 Shares is now offered for Subscription at par. Payments as follows:—

2s. 6d. ON APPLICATION.

2s. 6d. ON ALLOTMENT.

15s. 0d. ON THE 15TH APRIL, 1880

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL L. HOWARD, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the South Indian Gold Mining Company (Limited), Goldings, Loughton, Essex.
 Lieut.-General EDWARD WRAY, C.B., Wellesley House, Shooter's Hill, Kent, Director of the South Indian Gold Mining Company (Limited).
 JOHN HUMPHREYS, Esq., J.P., Stratford-place, W.
 The Hon. GERALD C. TALBOT, late Director-General of Stores for India, 31, Ladbroke Gardens, Kensington Park, London, W., Director of the South Indian Gold Mining Company (Limited).

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

BANKERS—The LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, Lombard Street, and its Branches.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP, and CO., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

AUDITOR—FREDERICK WHINNEY, Esq., 8, Old Jewry, E.C.

SECRETARY—MR. J. A. MAYS.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working mining rights on the estate of Glenrock, situate in the Wynad district of the Madras Presidency. This estate extends over more than 3000 acres, containing reefs of auriferous quartz; it has been visited and examined by Mr. S. L. Howard, the chairman of the company, and by Mr. C. J. Harvey (late manager of the Clunes Works of the Port Phillip Mining Company, Australia), an engineer of great experience in quartz-crushing, and pronounced by him to be a most valuable property. His report is annexed.

The existence of gold-bearing quartz in this district of India has long been ascertained, and its prolific and remunerative character is now officially confirmed by the issue of a Government report. In the "Times" telegram dated Calcutta, Feb. 15, the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Brough Smyth, the Government mining engineer employed to examine the district in question, as printed in this report, are thus summarised:—

"The reefs, according to this statement, are very numerous and of more than average thickness, are of great longitudinal extent, and highly auriferous. The country presents the greatest facilities for prosecuting mining operations as an important industry in Southern India. The Government of India has proposed to the Secretary of State that the Madras Government should be authorised to grant gold mining leases in lots of 1 to 30 acres, for a term of 10 to 20 years, at a rent of 5 rupees an acre, subject to the condition that not less than five labourers are regularly employed per acre on bona fide mining operations in such a manner as the Government may approve. Leases to be liable to forfeiture on failure of this condition. No royalty or other tax to be levied for the present, as the Government deems it most important to attract capital to the Wynad gold fields."

The estate of Glenrock is one of those mentioned by the above engineer, Mr. Brough Smyth, as having been examined by him; and in his reports of November, 1878, and later, dated from Devalah, and addressed to the Secretary of the Revenue Department, at Madras, as published in the Indian papers, he says:—"The native workings on the north-western hill are to be seen over a very large area. Indeed, the workings are nearly continuous from Richmond to Glenrock, Caroline, Adeline, and Yellamun, to Yellambully."

And again:—"I have also examined and delineated on the maps reefs and native workings on the estates known as Sandhurst, and Glenrock. Near the summit of Chidambaram, north of the Glenrock Bungalow, there are many deep pits—for some few feet perpendicular and continued thence downwards on the underlie of the reef. These workings are traceable by deep excavations and adits quite to the base of the hill, where in a swampy spot heavy gold is said to have been found." [See Map.]

The report above cited, the statements in which may now be said, since its official publication, to be endorsed by the Government of India, establishes beyond doubt the existence of gold-bearing quartz in paying quantities over a large extent of country in the district of the Wynad, and of which the area has been estimated at 325 square miles. But it is not sufficient to find gold; means of working must be found with it, and for this water is absolutely essential. Promising reefs cannot be profitably worked where water is not available in ample quantity. In this respect Glenrock is most favourably placed. The principal reef is on a slope of 1300 ft. in depth, and is intersected by a river which divides the reef, traversing the estate for upwards of two miles, as it does the adjoining estates of Caroline and Adeline, now the property of the South Indian Gold

Mining Company; and the flow of water is calculated by the engineer to be sufficient, if properly utilised, for working the necessary crushing machinery.

This exceptionally well-situated property is considered by the gentlemen who have inspected it to offer greater facilities for economical and immediate working than any in the neighbourhood; and this, added to the contiguity of the estates of the South Indian Gold Mining Company—the fact that the river runs through both properties at different levels—the possibility of large economies being made by joint or co-operative working, together with the strongly expressed opinion of the engineer—have led the directors of the South Indian Gold Mining Company to believe that it would be to the great advantage of both companies if their interests and management could be retained in the same hands. Three of the directors of the South Indian Gold Mining Company having by their Chairman special knowledge of the property, have agreed to become the first directors of this company.

It is estimated on the basis of Australian working that every set of stamps, crushing 100 tons of quartz per day, should yield to the company £30,000 per annum, and there is no known impediment to the regular employment of several sets of such stamps, but as the area acquired is so great, and is not subject to the new restrictions just announced to be applied to future concessions by the Government of India, the company have taken power to let or sell the mining rights on portions of the same for similar working, and to facilitate the formation of other companies or native associations for this purpose.

The presence of engineers on the spot will be immediately utilised in the commencement of operations, and Mr. Harvey will shortly proceed to India to act for both this and the South Indian Gold Mining Company.

The map, which accompanies the prospectus, is taken from the Government survey, and shows the position of the property relatively to that portion of the South Indian Gold Mining land which adjoins it.

This company is promoted by the vendors of the properties, by whom the consideration to be paid for them, including crushing stamps and machinery, as mentioned in the contract, has been fixed at 33,000 fully paid-up shares of £1 each, and £17,000 cash, for which the vendors further undertake to defray all the expenses incidental to the formation of the company, leaving the remaining half of the capital entirely available for the development of the works. There is a royalty payable to the original owners, which can be commuted to 10 per cent. of the profits of the company.

The following agreements have been entered into:—

1.—An agreement, dated 4th September, 1879, between Jeremiah Ryan and others of the one part, and W. Lonsdale, acting as agent for G. P. Harding, of the other part.

2.—An agreement, dated 29th July, 1879, between Gustavus Palmer Harding of the one part, and John Bell of the other part.

3.—An agreement, dated the 24th February, 1880, made between Gustavus Palmer Harding of the first part, John Bell of the second part, William Lonsdale of the third part, and Jonathan Aldous Mays, as Trustee for the company, of the fourth part.

The agreements, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the offices of the company, and of the solicitors.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares can be obtained at the offices of the company, or from the solicitors.

If no allotment be made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full. London, 26th February, 1880.

Report on the Glenrock reefs, situated in the Nellialum division of the Devalah district, South-East Wynad, Madras Presidency, about 70 miles by good roads from the port of Calicut on the Malabar coast.

The following report is submitted, with suggestions as to the manner of working, as a result of a personal examination of the properties.

The Glenrock reef is a fine strong, well-defined vein of quartz, which has been partially exposed and worked by native miners, on the face of a slope about 1300 ft. deep. Half-way down this slope the reef shows about 3 ft. thick, at which point it has been worked by levels, and open cuttings; near the foot of the slope the reef appears very strong and about 6 ft. thick, here it has only been partially worked, the general direction being east and west, underlie south-west. The whole of the slopes adjoining the reef, as well as the flat at the foot of the hill, have been extensively worked by the ancient miners. Although there are indications of a second reef in the immediate locality, only the one was seen, the position of which is most favourable for working.

Quartz broken from the reef, roughly crushed and washed, showed free gold, and the assay report of three samples, one ordinary, and two picked, gives an average of, say, 8 dwts. 6 grs. per ton; quartz in which gold could be seen not being tested by washing or assay. A good stream of water passes near the foot of the slope, which it is believed will furnish power for driving 20 heads of stamps; and this number may be increased if recourse is had to storing the water. An abundant supply of timber is at hand, available for steam power if necessary, and the reef can be worked for years by adits.

Possessing all the elements of success and facilities for conducting mining operations, which are rarely met with, it should become a valuable property. With reference to the manner of working, and that future operations should not be imperilled by the desire for immediate returns, I advise that two adits be driven on the course of the reef, for the purpose of opening it up, these adits being so arranged, that when the upper one was sufficiently advanced to admit of an output of something like 30 tons of quartz per day, there should be facilities for delivering it to the reduction works; whilst the lower adit—which should be well above the level of the works—was being driven. Other shallow adits, higher up the slope, might also be necessary as the works advance.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that when mining works at Glenrock, or Caroline and Adeline, are sufficiently advanced to ensure a regular daily delivery of mineral, the necessary reduction works should be erected at Glenrock, which appears the best situation for securing water-power.

London, 3rd September, 1879. (Signed) C. J. HARVEY.

THE INDIAN GLENROCK GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Indian Glenrock Gold Mining Company (Limited), London.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid into your Bankers the sum of £2, being the amount of deposit of 2s. 6d. per share on shares of £1 each on the Indian Glenrock Gold Mining Company (Limited), I hereby apply for that number of shares, and agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount due thereon according to the terms of the prospectus of the company, dated 26th February, 1880, and I authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Members in respect of the shares so allotted.

Signature
 Name in full
 Residence
 Profession or occupation

Date

Issue of 20,000 Preference Shares of £1 each, bearing Interest at the rate of Ten per Cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with the option of exchanging such Shares into Ordinary Shares of the company at any time within a period of two years at the option of the holder, and 20,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of

The Pierrefitte Mining Company, Limited.

Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, which Limit the Liability of Shareholders to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL £100,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH,

80,000 ORDINARY SHARES AND 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES.

(The greater part of the latter has already been subscribed for.)

Five Shillings per Share to be paid on Application and Five Shillings on Allotment. The Balance by calls if required, but no Call will exceed Five Shillings per Share, nor be made at intervals of less than Three Months.

SHOULD NO ALLOTMENT BE MADE, THE DEPOSITS WILL BE RETURNED WITHOUT DEDUCTION

DIRECTORS.

Alderman Sir THOMAS DAKIN (Chairman), Cree Church Lane, E.C.
 BUXTON SHILLITOE, Esq., Frederick-place, Old Jewry, E.C.
 WILLIAM STANDING, Esq., Metropolitan Buildings, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
 WILLIAM GROVER ASHBY, Esq., St. John's-terrace, Hove, Brighton.
 JOSEPH RUTTER, Esq., M.D., Codrington House, Brighton.

Directors of the
 Sentein Mining Company
 (Limited).

BANKERS.

Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER, BARNARD, AND DIMSDALES, 50, Cornhill, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. BILLINGHURST AND WOOD, 7, Bucklersbury, E.C.

SECRETARY.

Mr. J. R. COOMBS.

OFFICES—14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the following purposes:—
 1.—To purchase several extensive and valuable mining concessions, comprising all metals existing on the property (except iron) in the Arrondissement of Argeles (Hautes Pyrenées), known as the concessions of Pierrefitte, Heas and Gavarnie, Paloma and Arau, a lignite concession in the Arrondissement of Bagueres de Bigorre, known as the concession of Orignac, a brick earth property and a limestone quarry, with lime kilns, &c., in the Commune of Orignac (Hautes Pyrenées), the total area of these concessions being about 17,500 acres, held in perpetuity from the French Government at a dead rent of about 40¢ per annum, and subject to the customary Government Royalty of 5 per cent. on the net profits.
 2.—Also the freehold lands of about 10 acres, dwelling houses, offices, extensive miners' barracks, smithy, and other buildings and erections, rights, waterways, easements, tools, and other fixtures (about 10,000 tons), wire rope tramway, furniture, &c., &c., belonging to a company which was formerly engaged in working one mine on the concession near the town of Pierrefitte-Nestales, and commonly called the mine of Outras Mountain, well known to all travellers in the Pyrenées, as it forms a conspicuous object from the high road shortly after leaving Pierrefitte for Outretets.

There are upwards of 47 known lodes in these concessions, which show promise of great value, many of which yield silver-lead ore of an exceedingly rich quality, while the deposit of lignite, extending over 1000 acres, near Bagueres de Bigorre will become very valuable to the company should they hereafter elect to smelt their own ores, a new process for coking lignite having lately rendered it a very important fuel.

The price of these valuable concessions is £70,500.
 The directors propose to erect without delay extensive dressing-floors at Pierrefitte, where there is a never-failing and abundant supply of water-power for all purposes, on a convenient plot of freehold land of about eight acres, the property of the company, capable of treating 100 tons of ore daily, which will place them in a position to make very large returns of ore, and to declare dividends within a comparatively short date. At the same time mining operations will be proceeded with, and by a cross-cut of some 10 fathoms an entirely new mine will be

opened underneath the present rich levels with upwards of 50 fathoms of backs in virgin ground, and, notwithstanding the proverbial uncertainties of mining, it is confidently believed that this one mine alone, omitting the consideration of the rest of these valuable concessions, will rapidly repay the whole of the capital embarked in this undertaking, the quantity of ore to be raised being limited only by the number of miners employed. The question of working or otherwise dealing, by sale or lease, with the remainder of the property will remain to be decided by the company hereafter.

An important smelting company, whose works are distant about 150 miles by rail from Pierrefitte Station (which is 2 miles from the mine), has proposed to take the total yield of silver-lead ore from this mine, delivered at Pierrefitte Station.

The cost of transit from Pierrefitte to Swansea would be under 30s. per ton, and the facilities for shipment from Bordeaux to Wales, Cornwall, Newcastle, Liverpool and London are abundant.

A report by Mr. John Lean, M.E., whose probity and experience are a guarantee for its trustworthiness, together with the result of the assays of the ore by Dr. Morgan, is appended.

The following statement, as certified by Mr. Lean, shows the probable results of working the Pierrefitte Mine, and the profit to be derived therefrom:—

RETURNS.	
80 miners will raise daily 4 tons of silver-lead ore of (say) 70 per cent., worth at present prices at least £20 per ton, calculating 25 working days in the month, will show a monthly yield of 100 tons, and a return of	£2,000 0 0
35 tons of second quality ore mixed with blende, showing a yield of 875 tons of ore, or of 200 tons of silver-lead ore when dressed, per month, worth at present prices £12 per ton, or a return of	2,400 0 0
250 tons of blende, or the ores of zinc, at 24 per ton, equal to	1,000 0 0
Total monthly yield	£5,400 0 0

WORKING COST.

80 miners, including materials, at £6 per man per month	£480 0 0
25 mechanics, trimmers, and labourers (say)	100 0 0
Carriage of 875 tons of ore from the mine to the dressing-floor per month at (say) 2s. per ton	97 10 0
Dressing 875 tons of ore per month at (say) 4s. per ton	175 0 0
Timber, coals, iron, stores, &c. (say)	200 0 0
Management at the mine, including chief mining captain, dresser, assayer, clerk, &c. (say)	85 0 0
Carriage of 320 tons of ore from dressing-floor to Bordeaux, and freight thence to England, at 30s. per ton	480 0 0
Carriage of 250 tons of blende to Bordeaux and freight thence to England, at 28s. per ton	312 10 0
London expenses, including directors' remuneration, secretary's salary, office expenses, &c.	70 0 0
Incidentals, including taxes, travelling expenses, &c., &c.	80 0 0
.....	2,080 0 0
Net profit per month	£3,320 0 0

Or £39,840 per annum, equivalent to a yearly dividend of nearly 40 per cent. on the capital of the company, by the work of 80 miners only, whereas by increasing the number of men it is confidently believed that the profit to be realised from a working this mine alone will greatly exceed the above estimate.

Prospectuses and reports, with plans of the various concessions, and forms of application for shares, may be had of the bankers, solicitors, and secretary, and samples of the ore may be seen at the office of the company.

Original Correspondence.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine share-dealer, Truro (Feb. 26), writes:—The market has been free from excitement throughout the week, and there has not been much business done. Carn Brea, Dolcoath, South Crofty, Tincroft, West Frances, West Seton, Grenville, and Wheal Pevor shares declined, but prices of South Frances and West Basset shares advanced. The following are today's prices:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 90 to 92½; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9½; Dolcoath, 63 to 64; East Pool, 34 to 35; Killfret, 1½ to 1½; Mellanear, 6½ to 8½; New Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 7½; Penhall, 3½ to 3½; South Condurrow, 12½ to 12½; South Crofty, 15½ to 15½; South Frances, 18½ to 18½; Tincroft, 22 to 22; West Basset, 18½ to 18½; West Frances, 17 to 18; West Pevor, 9 to 10; West Seton, 59 to 61; West Poldice, 6 to 6½; West Tolgus, 65 to 67½; Wheal Agar, 7 to 7½; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 5; Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9½; Wheal Jane, 4½ to 5½; Wheal Kitty, 6 to 7; Wheal Prussia, 2 to 2½; Wheal Pevor, 31 to 32; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 5½; Wheal Cornford, 7 to 7½.

—Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine share-dealer, Camborne (Feb. 26), writes:—Slight fluctuations in prices have taken place during the week. At the close of the day the market is dull, with sellers of tin shares at lower prices. South Frances and West Basset shares have improved. The settling-to-morrow is a heavy one. No change in the tin standards. Prices annexed:—Blue Hills, 4½ to 4½; Botallack, 100 to 110; Carn Brea, 90 to 92; Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 8½; Dolcoath, 62½ to 63½; East Pool, 33 to 35; Killfret, 20s. to 25s.; Mellanear, 3½ to 6½; New Cook's Kitchen, 7 to 7½; Penhall, 3½ to 3½; Pendarvis United, 10 to 12; South Condurrow, 150 to 160; South Condurrow, 12½ to 12½; South Crofty, 15½ to 15½; South Frances, 17½ to 18½; Tincroft, 21½ to 22½; West Basset, 18½ to 19; West Frances, 17 to 18; West Seton, 60 to 62½; West Tolgus, 64 to 66; West Pevor, 9½ to 9; West Poldice, 6 to 6½; Wheal Agar, 7 to 7½; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 5; Wheal Kitty, 6 to 6½; Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9½; Wheal Jane, 4½ to 5; Wheal Uny, 5 to 5½; Wheal Pevor, 31 to 32; Wheal Sisters, 4½ to 5; Wheal Prussia, 2½ to 2½.

—Mr. J. H. REYNOLDS, stock and share broker, Redruth (Feb. 26), writes:—The Cornish mine share market has been dull during the week, prices generally ruling lower. A drop in the standards had been anticipated, but although no reduction has taken place, prices have not recovered to anything like their former tone, the settlement to-morrow also helping to keep them down. The following are the closing prices:—Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 91 to 93; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9½; Dolcoath, 62 to 63; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; East Lovell, 3 to 3½; East Pool, 34½ to 35½; Herodsfoot, 4½ to 4½; Killfret, 1½ to 1½; Marke Valley, 2½ to 3; Mellanear, 3½ to 4½; New Cook's Kitchen, 7 to 7½; North Bury, 5 to 5½; North Herodsfoot, 3½ to 4; North Penrith, 3 to 3½; Pen-an-dra, 1 to 1½; Phoenix, 5½ to 6; South Caradon, 145 to 155; South Condurrow, 12 to 13; South Crofty, 15 to 16; South Frances, 17½ to 18; Tincroft, 22 to 23; West Basset, 18 to 19; West Frances, 17 to 18; West Pevor, 9½ to 10; West Seton, 55 to 60; West Tolgus, 65 to 70; Wheal Agar, 7 to 7½; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 5; Wheal Crebor, 9½ to 10; Wheal Cornford, 7½ to 8½; Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9½; Wheal Jane, 4½ to 5; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 6 to 6½; Wheal Pevor, 31 to 32; Wheal Uny, 5 to 5½; Wheal Jewell, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Prussia, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Union, 2 to 2½.

—Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Feb. 26), writes:—The mining market continues dull and inactive; shares generally are quoted at lower rates. At a meeting of West Mary Ann, at Webb's Hotel, Liskeard, to-day, the accounts showed a loss of 1044. 0s. 1d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and it was resolved to alter the constitution of the company into limited liability, with 12,000. capital, in 5000 shares of 2s. 10s. each. Subjoined are the closing prices this afternoon:—Bedford United, 1 to 1½; Carn Brea, 93 to 94; Clitters, 5½ to 5½; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9½; Dolcoath, 63 to 64; Devon Consols, 15½ to 17; East Caradon, 3½ to 4; East Pool, 35 to 35½; Glasgow Caradon, 1½ to 1½; Herodsfoot, 4½ to 4½; Kingston Down, 1½ to 1½; Marke Valley, 2½ to 3; Phoenix, 5½ to 6; Prince of Wales, 5½ to 6; South Caradon, 140 to 142½; South Crofty, 15 to 16; Tincroft, 23 to 24; West Basset, 18 to 18½; West Frances, 18 to 18½; West Mary Ann, 1 to 1½; West Phoenix, 2½ to 3; Wheal Agar, 7½ to 7½; Wheal Crebor, 10 to 10½; Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9½; Wheal Jane, 4½ to 5; Wheal Uny, 5 to 5½.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers Queen's Chambers, Market-street, Manchester (Feb. 26), write:—Though, compared with the business reported as the result of operations during several weeks lately, the present week's business is rather small, and the tone of the miscellaneous share market dull; and though, to some extent, all classes of miscellaneous securities have eased generally, still—except a few individual cases in which severe movements have taken place—prices are fairly maintained. In some things an upward tendency is expected shortly to reappear, the retrograde movement being attributed more to realisations of profits than to want of confidence in the revival in trade being permanent.

BANKS.—The business in banking shares bears a fair proportion in the number of transactions reported, and the prices realised have been about the same during the whole of the week. What changes there have been in the local banks are irregular, consisting in a rise of ¼ and ½ respectively in Bolton Bank, A. and Manchester and Salford Bank, and a fall of ¼ in Manchester and County and ¼ Manchester and Liverpool District. National Provincial show a rise of 2 in the quotation, besides being now quoted ex new.

INSURANCE SHARES have been very little noticed so far as actual business done is concerned, but the quotations show a few changes, the chief one being an advance of ¼ in United Fire Insurance. Some of the concerns whose headquarters are here are fractionally easier, probably as an effect of a rather disastrous fire which occurred in this city on the 20th inst. (Friday last). There are, however, no serious alterations in figures.

IRON AND COAL, &c., AND MINING COMPANIES have not been productive of so much business as has been the case in this class of investment for some time back, but at prices very little below the best of the week buyers are to be found. The variations showing decline are in a great majority however, Sheepshead Coal and Iron, which are 1½, and Canadian Copper and Sulphur 13s. 6d. higher, being the only instances of any moment are marked, whilst some of the downward movements are sharp. Bolckow, A. fully paid, is 4½, ditto, A. (60d. paid), 2; and ditto, B, 1; Nant-y-Glo and Blaia (pref.), 1½; Blaia Iron Ore, 1½; Silkestone and Dodworth, 1; and Tharsis Sulphur, 4½ lower. Both John Brown and Ebbw Vale have receded during the week, but have rallied somewhat, the alterations on the week marking Browns ½ and Ebbw Vale 1½ lower than at last report. A fair amount of business has been done in Tredegar Iron of both A and B issues at about uniform prices throughout, but the quotations are under 1½ higher and B's ½ lower than when they stood a week ago. **COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES** have been dull, and prices, though not generally much below those ruling some days since, are the turn in favour of buyers. Sellers, however, are not very plentiful, neither indeed are buyers, except at figures somewhat under prices at present quoted. A return to activity and a turn upwards in prices are looked for as very probable, and that at no distant period, especially if the results of the quarter's working in some concerns, who are to take stock at the end of this week, are favourable, as they are expected to be. Now that the issues of reports and balance-sheets are beginning to be accompanied by dividend warrants full effect will be given to the hopes that have been entertained for a long period, and the realisation of these hopes will, it is believed, still further enhance the confidence which has to such a great extent returned to this class of undertaking.

CORPORATION STOCK AND ANNUITIES are unchanged. **MISCELLANEOUS SHARES** have had a fair proportion of attention, the movement being necessarily the effect of influences peculiar to each concern separately. The only instance of decline is that of Manchester Carriage B, which is ½ lower. The others are unchanged, the Union Plate Glass, 1; London and Manchester Plate Glass, ¾; Manchester Commercial Buildings, ¾; Southport Tram, ¾; and Southport Botanical Gardens, ¾.

RAILWAYS.—The Scotch lines have had a great deal of attention during the past week, and fluctuations have been frequent and sharp. Prices generally are lower than a week ago, the chief movements being in Great Northern A, which are 3, and Brighton A, 2, and Great Eastern, 1½ lower. Canadian and American also lower, Trunk, 1½; Canada, ¾; Erie, 82 down. Traffic of the week: Lancashire and Yorkshire, 424,141; Midland, 408,551; Great Western, 510,817; Chatham, 354,141; London and North-Western, 17,138; Sheffield, 30,994; Cheshire Lines, 33,817; Metropolitan, 29,017; Metropolitan Dist., 4,928; Midland, 10,045; North British, 27,111; North Eastern, 12,322; North Staffordshire, 502,141; Trunk, 446,241—all increase. Great Northern, 152,141; Great Eastern, 910,141—decrease.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Messrs. SPENCE and IRWIN, stock and share brokers, Grey-street (Feb. 26), write:—Our market has been very quiet during the past week, but we think higher prices may be reasonably expected in the course of a few months, as trade is slowly but surely improving. Bede Metal shares after having been done at 1 dis. are now offered at 1½ dis., while 2 dis. is best bid. The meeting will be held at the end of next month, at which it will be announced what the directors have done about purchase of a mine in Spain. Several transactions in Consol Iron shares have taken place at 18 prem., ex div., at which they stand firm. Consol Spanish Ore shares are offered at 37s. 6d.; no definite buyer at moment, but we think 35s. would be given. Darlington Iron shares were formed, and company's name changed to Teeside Engine Works, with reduced ordinary capital. The shares are offered at 4½. The transfer-books are now open. John Abbot and Co.'s shares have been done at 10 dis., and are still offered at that figure. Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron shares are offered at 25 and the B at 5½ dis. without tempting buyers. Crookburn Mine shares is 1s. 8d. prem. is bid, while there is no seller under 2s. 6d. prem. Dubby Syke Mine shares after being done at 1s. 3d. dis. have eased down to 4s. 6d. dis., which price is bid; sellers at 2s. 6d. dis. The reports from Green Hilly Mine shares continue very good; the shares are now offered at 8. Harwood Mine shares are offered at 5s.; buyers at 4s. Teesdale Mine ordinary shares have been done at 7s. 3d., which price is still bid. No sellers at moment under 10s. The preference shares have been done at 11s., and that price we have little doubt would be given for more if they were offered.

HULL.—Mr. W. F. SUTTON, stock and share broker, St. Mary's Chambers (Feb. 26), writes:—The railway markets keep very uncertain, and any rise, however small, seems to be taken advantage of immediately by "bills" to realise, and relapse, of course, follows. Traffic, however, as a rule keep good, and there seems every prospect before long of a more healthy market, as weak speculators get weeded out. On the 26th yesterday were again very quiet, but this is partially to be accounted for by the length of the next account. At the same time money is palpably dearer, and is likely to keep so, it is thought, for some time. Foreign stocks are weak, but Trunks are harder, it being understood a good deal of stock is being gradually taken off the market. Local stocks show only trifling alterations. Quotations are—Hull Bank, 59 ex div.; Yorkshire Bank, 23; London and Yorkshire

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (Feb. 26), writes:—During the past week the markets remained inactive, and prices drooping until the last few days, when the upward movement set in again. The recovery is stimulated by the belief that the market has in the meantime been cleared of the weaker speculators, and the improving reports of trade also give increased confidence. The usual fortnightly settlement at present in progress somewhat restricts business, but next account is a long one, settlement being on March 17.

In shares of coal and iron companies the movements for the week are mostly downwards, but steel shares are higher. Bolckow, Vaughan, A. have declined 2d. per share. Nant-y-Glo and Blaia (pref.), 30s.; Ebbw Vale 7s. 6d.; Steel Company of Scotland, 3s. 3d.; Lochore and Capletrae, 3s. 6d.; Chillingston Iron and Monkland (pref.), 2s. 6d.; Glasgow Port Washington, 1s. 6d.; Clyde Coal, Monkland, also Omoa and Cleland, each 1s. and Benhar 6d. Benhar have sold from 55s. to 60s. The iron market is dull on less favourable reports from America, but from all English districts the accounts are satisfactory. Renewed activity is generally looked for when the spring demand for iron sets in. Scotch pig-iron warrants have been from 66s. 1d. to 68s. 3d. all the week. John Bagnall and Sons have leased their Capponfield smelting furnaces at a good rental to experienced smelters. Briggs and Sons could have paid an interim dividend, but prefer to wait till the end of the year, when they will take an account of stock; the proceedings at the meeting were favourable. The report of Oakham Colliery, from August, 1878, to December, 1879, shows a slight profit, notwithstanding the difficulties of reconstruction and depression of trade. Glasgow Coal Exchange shares have been done at 32s. 6d. Llynvi, Tondur, and Omoa Coal and Iron shares have been from 66s. 1d. to 68s. 3d. all the week. John Bagnall and Sons have leased their Capponfield smelting furnaces at a good rental to experienced smelters. Briggs and Sons could have paid an interim dividend, but prefer to wait till the end of the year, when they will take an account of stock; the proceedings at the meeting were favourable. The report of Oakham Colliery, from August, 1878, to December, 1879, shows a slight profit, notwithstanding the difficulties of reconstruction and depression of trade. 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Our opinion as expressed last week was that the change in Crebo was not sufficient to justify the fall in shares, and that it seemed to us as though they were being knocked down for market operations for the public always get alarmed when they see a drop in shares, and rush into the pit laid for them by the "bears." One shareholder set off for Tavistock, and writes us from the mine on the day of inspection that there has been "much ado about nothing," and he very much regrets that he had been induced to sell. An agent whom we requested to go and inspect the mine writes that he looks upon the decline in the different values as only temporary, and adds that

ever, to intersect this part and to reach the north or footwall side of the zone before the end of the current month. At the 132 ft. level we are driving west is a large and compact lode, which has been yielding very good lead, but at present scarcely sufficient to value. We shall, however, immediately proceed to open out to its full width the more profitable ground that we have already penetrated, so as to make the same available for stoping. There is no change worthy of remark in the 58 cross-cut south, but good progress is being made in driving

worth 1 ton per fathom. The 110 north is still in the twitch; the lode at present is not to value. The 110 south is in a lode 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of lead ore. The 95 south, on the middle part of the lode, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 80, north, of Jet 50 ft. rise, south of shaft, is worth 1 tons per fm. The 80 north, this mine, on the hanging wall of the lode, is worth 1 ton per fath. The 65 north, the 65 south, on the middle division of the lode, are at present not to value, and we have put the men to cross-cut west towards the foot-wall part of the vein, into which we bored yesterday, and found spar and good lead ore; we know that a wide lode is standing in the said direction. The stopes throughout the mine are quite up to recent valuations. We have delivered th 200 tons of lead ore sold to the 12th inst., and shall sample again (200 tons) on Tuesday.

SOUTH ROGGE.—J. Kitto and Son, Feb. 21: Manager's Monthly Report: In driving the 23, west from the eastern shaft, the lode has continued to yield ore in paying quantities during the whole of the past month; but, judging from the position of the best branch of ore in the stopes in bottom of the 10, we have every reason to believe that the richest part of the lode is still standing off to the south of the 23, and we have, therefore, commenced to cross-cut in that direction, in order to ascertain if such is the case, as well as to prove the width of the lode. There is no new feature in connection with the driving of No. 10 south, on the southern part of the lode. Stopes throughout the mine are looking fairly well, and are yielding a full average quantity of ore, except those above the 10, which are not now so productive as they have been, and are getting up near to the bottom or floor of the 10. We have delivered the 40 tons of ore sold to Mr. Adam Eytton, and are getting another parcel ready for sale, which will be sampled some time during the ensuing month.

SOUTH DARRER.—H. James, Feb. 26: There is nothing new in the underground bargain to report upon the lode; the east mine was composed of the old one, and it took more time to dig down than before. They are now the new pumping lift at the 190, and the one now used there will be put down to the 110. The drawing and dressing are going on very steadily. The 55 tons of silver-lead ore sold on the 20th inst. realised \$807. 1 s. 6d.

SOUTH DERESBY.—W. Bennette, Feb. 26: The engine-shaft is now down to the required depth for another level. The men are engaged in casing the shaft, putting in ladders, &c., to the bottom. This work will be completed by the end of the next week, after which time commencing cutting the plat, and driving north and south on the course of the lode.

SOUTH WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Goldworthy, Feb. 26: There is no change to notice in the 16, driving north-east, since last reported. Good progress is being made. The shaftmen are busily engaged in changing over the pitwork and the new working. The sinking will be forced on with all speed.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES.—A. T. James, Feb. 25: Pascoe's shaft is worth 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 215 is just as last reported, and worth 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The same level is also running in the 10th m. The 10m. is worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. The 1st stope is worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. A stope in the back of this is worth 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. This stope is about 40 fms. west of our present rich stopes in virgin ground. We consider this one of the most important discoveries made in this mine for years. The 185 east is worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. All the stopes from the back of the 215 to the 175 are look-ing well, and yielding the usual supply of tin ore. The new drawing engine is doing good work, and every effort is being made to make up for lost time.

TANKERSLEY.—E. Gaters, Feb. 26: The lode in the 220, west of shaft, having given us nothing to be worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and everything points to further improvement. In the 220 east we are up to a point where the lode is twitched up, corresponding to the 206 and upper levels, beyond which, in each case, we found our principal eastern run of ore ground. Seeing that the twitch comes down in regular order, we feel the more certain of finding a continuance of the rich ore deposit. The 5 stopes in the back of this level east were taken together about 8 tons of lead ore per fathom. A stope in the back of the 220 west is worth 1 ton per fathom. Two stopes in the back of the 220 east, taken together, yielded 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lead ore. The winzes sinking below the 182 east is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom. In the 182 east we are driving a cross-cut south following the wall of the shale, and shall continue doing so until we cut the south lode. The tribute department is yielding ore as for some time past.—Pump Sump: The lode in the 25, driving east and west of this sump, is without change for some time past. The new shaft from the surface is down about 20 fms.

FISHLAKE.—J. Slack, Feb. 19: West End Forehead: This working has not improved much in lead ore. It is getting gradually wider and stronger in vein substance, and it is as promising a mineral-like forehead as could be desired. The lead ore is strongest in the roof. No. 1 stope continues as poor as it well can be. I have suspended it until the forehad gets a little further away from them. No. 2 stope has a little further improved, although there is nothing else to remark of any consequence. No. 3 is continuing upwards with good strong ore. We have reached the limestone on one side; I think it is better than when they started digging, rising many low degrees; the wind and rain have nearly prevented the standstill outside.

VAN CONSOLS AND GLYN.—James Roach, Feb. 25: The 50, east of Murray's shaft, is still being driven by the side of the lode, therefore no alteration has occurred since the date of my last advice. In the level west of shaft that part of the lode carried in driving is yielding about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ worth of lead per fm. It is now intended to cross-out the lode from both ends of the above-named ends of ground in the early part of the ensuing month. The winze sinking west of shaft is now 7 ft. deep, and is yielding 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ worth of lead per fm., but not sufficient to sink to 10 ft. With the progress now making, we shall soon be deep enough to test the lode by cross-cut at our next and deepest levels. Indications are in favour of our laying open a rich lode. The 50, west of Glynn shaft, continues the same as when last reported. In the deep adit level, driving north on cross-course, there is no change, barring the lode bearing a few degrees east of north, and more water issuing from the fissures. In the drivago east of the cross-course we have two branches of quartz, which are about 7 ft. asunder, and more friable than usual. About these there is a large amount of iron pyrites, but not sufficiently strong to cause concern. As there is a short-time hence we shall be able to speak more definitely on the merits of this drivage. The tributaries are still working well, and raising lead as usual. Dressing and other machinery in good order, and work thoroughout the mine progressing with the utmost regularity.

VAUGHAN.—Feb. 25: The 92, east of engine-shaft, has been driven during the past month 4 fms. 4 ft. in a large lode, yielding occasionally stopes of lead ore; the lode in the present end is rather disordered by cross-joints, and unproductive. The 100, east of the engine-shaft, is being worked. The lode in the 100 is becoming disordered by a small fault, getting more settled, and yields at times stopes of lead ore, but not sufficient to value. The two stopes over the 30 are now in full work by 10 men, the lode being from 8 to 10 ft. wide, yielding on an average about 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Drawing, &c., is progressing regularly, with a good supply of water.

WEST CRAVEN MOOR.—D. Williams, Feb. 26: The Blackhall adit level has been extended 115 fms. 2 ft. east of new Blackhall shaft, and 3 fms. 2 ft. east of the perpendicular of new west shaft. The vein in the present end is of the same nature as that seen in the 100, and is producing stones of ore. The various metal pitches throughout the mine are producing ore in paying quantities.

WEST KITTY.—W. Vivian, Feb. 25: In the 84, driving east on the flat lode, the lode is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, worth 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the 72, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 72 the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the 72, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing rich stones of tin. On the whole, the prospects of the mine are very encouraging.

WEST TELEY BRIDGE.—David Williams, Feb. 26: Produce of lead ore raised during the week, 6 tons. The 67, north-west upon new vein, is extended from shaft 35 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the vein in the end is 20 in. wide, composed of very congenial material, and intermixed with spots of lead ore. A stope in back level from end of shaft upon Craven Cross vein will produce on an average for 13 fms. in length 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 56, north-west upon new vein, is now in from shaft 57 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; the vein in this end as predicted has during the week very much improved, several feeders of spar, manganese, galena and lead ore coming in; the lode is 16 inches thick, and is producing stones of ore. The vein is richer in ore—at present 2 ft. wide, between well-defined walls, composed principally of limesparg, sulphate of barytes, gossan, and a solid leader of pure galena fully 12 inches wide, and worth about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom, and its general appearance indicates a further improvement. The south-west cross-cut to the parallel veins is in from the main level 57 fms.; the ground here continues favourable, and excellent progress is being made; the north-east cross-cut is in 41 fms. 4 ft. The 55, north-west upon new vein, is in from No. 1 rise 10 fms. 2 ft., and is yielding 16 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 51, rise 10 fms. 2 ft., above the 55, the vein in this point is improving, and opening out most satisfactorily, and the very fact of having at this point such a strong and masterly lode parallel with and so near of the Old Man's stopes and levels proves clearly that it was never known to exist, and consequently not worked upon by the former workers. Other points without any change to notice. On surface our machinery is in excellent order, and are daily carting ore to the smelt mill.

WEST VOR.—S. Harris, Feb. 24: The shaft sinking below the adit level, on the Great Vor lode, is down 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; in the present end the lode is 15 in. wide, containing a mixture of copper and tin; but the water has had so increased that we shall be obliged to abandon the sinking at the end of the present week. We have fully 120 barrels of water per eight hours, hence we have made but little progress in the past week, so that it would be unwise to continue without an engine, which I hope to see erected ere long. The prospects fully warrant it, having an intersection with another productive lode 35 fathoms below the present bottom of the shaft, and these being the principal lodges of the district, and at and below the junction in the adjoining mines (Great Wheal) the prospect is bright, and we may expect very large profits, and I see no reason why we should not meet with similar results.

WEST WHEEL TOUGHS.—Feb. 28: The lode in the 155, west of Taylor's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in No. 3 winze, in bottom of the 145, west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 135, west of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding occasional stones of copper ore. The lode in the 125, east of cross-cut, on the south, is yielding a little saving work for copper ore. There is no change to notice in the 125, east of cross-cut. The lode in the 115, east of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Rickard's Shaft: The shaftmen are still engaged in cutting plat in the 105. The lode in the 85, west of shaft, is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom. We have driven at this level about 6 ft. east of cross-cut, on the branch that we discovered standing on the south side; this branch is now 1 ft. wide, yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 85, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, and showing spots of ore. The lode in the 65, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore, and looking promising for an early improvement.

WEST WYE VALLEY.—John Kitto and Son, Feb. 21: Good progress is being made in sinking Brooke's shaft below the 64. The part of the lode taken by the shaft looks kindly for the production of lead ore. The 64 is being driven west in a large and promising lode, containing strong spots of lead and blende ores, and, judging from the favourable indications seen at the 40 in advance of this end, we may expect an improvement at this point shortly. There is no change worthy of remark in the 94 east, as this point is not sufficiently advanced to meet the ore ground—seen at the 52. We are now driving parcels of lead ore to the surface, and intend to try sampling in a few days.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Andrews, Feb. 23: Setting Report: To drive the 120 west of the cross-cut, by six men, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom; the lode is worth 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. As ore are now engaged in putting in the great stall in the 120 l have not got the eye to drive east, nor the stope in the back, the values of which are as last reported. To drive the 103 east, by four men, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. 19s. per fathom; the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore and mundle. To drive the 103 east, on the hanging wall of the lode, by five men, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. No. 1

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

YORK PENINSULA MINING COMPANY.—I would recommend "H." to study the last reports from the mine. In my opinion we are now making 12,000l. a year net profit; in two months, when the new crushing machinery arrives, we shall make 24,000l. a year. I know this to be a respectable property in every sense of the word, with far better prospects of success than either of the concerns he mentions.—NEMO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—FOREIGN POSTAGE ON THE "MINING JOURNAL."—Under the Universal Postal Convention the postage of the *Mining Journal* to many countries has been greatly reduced as compared with former rates. Henceforth the subscription will be 12. 10s. 4d. per annum (39 frs.), postage included for the following countries. The amount will, if desired, be collected at the subscriber's residence at the end of each year. The subscription continues until countermanded:—Austria, France, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Malta, Turkey, Morocco, Tunis, and the Canary Islands. Spain 12. 19s. (50 frs.). Subscribers remitting to the office can in most cases avail themselves of the International Postal Money Order system; those in the United States and Germany should advise their remittance by letter, as the Post Office does not give the sender's name.

Received—"W. D. B."—"R. and N." (Belfast)—"W. T." (Schull)—"M. D." (Belfast)—"H. B." (Hollington)—"We think not; at least it would be very unusual."—"L. M."—"Yes."—"G. R. G." (Acomb): We will endeavour to ascertain particulars—"T. W. W."—"A Merchant": The companies have all ceased to exist, and we have no ready means of gaining information respecting them—"W. S.": We do not think the suggestion practicable; the difficulties in carrying it out would involve us in never-ending trouble, and never be satisfactory—"B. Vigilans" (Date Coffee Company and Pioneer)—"Shareholder" (Devon Great Consols) had better write to the secretary—"T. W. G."—"Enquirer" (West Jewell)—"Ebor" (Newfoundland Mining Company): We shall be glad to have all the information our Correspondent can forward—"Shareholder" (Wheat Crebore).

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28, 1880

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ACCIDENTS IN MINES

The Royal Commissioners appointed last year to take evidence and report as to the best means of preventing accidents in mines are now actively at work, and a few days since visited in South Staffordshire the well-known Sandwell Colliery and the Lyett Colliery, the scene of the late explosion, which resulted in the deaths of 62 men and boys. It is expected that South Yorkshire, a district noted for its fatal explosions, will be next, and in anticipation of the visit the President of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers has prepared the heads of the evidence to be given as to the various systems of working coal, so far showing that there is a decided preference for the longwall system, but that the thickness of the seams being worked and the presence of gas should be considered. It is established that in South Yorkshire there is a great peculiarity of stratification, which yielded gas in a more prolific and dangerous form than elsewhere; that the district is also subject to sudden outbursts of gas; and that the risks are increased by the gas exuding from the floor and the roof, as well as from the mine itself. Attention will also be directed to defective lamps and the insufficiency of the means of testing for gas. An effectual plan is thought to be to have a bath of gas, into which the lamps should be plunged to ascertain their condition. About a year ago experiments were made at the instance of the President of the Midland Institute; the results are said to have been satisfactory.

More fatalities in mines result from falls than from any other cause, so that the setting of timber demands attention, and the question is whether it should be set by the miners or by persons specially appointed. In the North of England it is generally done by deputies, and there accidents from falls are less, so that the recommendation of the Commission in this respect will be looked forward to with interest. Blasting is one of the most important questions for consideration, and already much evidence thereon has been taken. In some instances it is considered safe, and essential to the pits being kept in operation; but most engineers are of opinion that special conditions for each district or mine are necessary. In South Yorkshire the workings are below the water-bearing strata, and many attribute to this the large quantity of gas produced. The Government Inspector is strongly opposed to blasting in mines known to give off gas, and has got many of the mineowners in his district to discontinue it. The evidence will be given by mining engineers of great experience in connection with gas and explosions in mines, and we shall hereafter give an epitome of it. It is, however, to be hoped that the recommendations of the Committee will not, like the Act of 1872, entail additional expense in the raising of coal without increased safety to the workpeople.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

A curious agitation has been commenced in the United States—an agitation for the partial reversal of the protectionist policy hitherto in vogue with the American Congress. The American iron trade has thus far succeeded in inducing the Washington Legislature to impose a duty of no less than \$28 per ton upon steel rails entering American ports. The object of the agitation recently commenced is to induce Congress to reduce this crushing and practically prohibitory duty to the more reasonable rate of \$10 per ton. A Bill with this object has been introduced by Mr. COVERT, of New York, and the measure has been referred to a committee. Before this committee a witness of some authority upon all American railroad topics recently appeared. We refer to Mr. H. V. POOR, who submitted to the committee an argument in favour of the Bill, on behalf of the Illinois Central and several other prominent American railroad companies. We understand, by the way, that Mr. POOR has recently opened an office in New York for the purpose of agitating for a reduction of the duty, and that he has been sending out circulars to the railroad companies of the United States inviting them to join in the crusade which he has undertaken. To return to Mr. POOR's well-arranged "argument" before the Congress committee. Mr. POOR commenced by entering upon an elaborate statement of the origin and growth of the railroad system of the United States, and he then observed that in the year of great depression which followed the severe panic of 1873 there were only 1712 miles of new line constructed, as against 7379 miles of line built in 1871.

The result of the marked check which constructive operations sustained in 1874 was that the price of steel rails fell in the United States in that year to \$40 per ton, or only \$12 per ton more than the duty. In 1879 a new impetus was given to American railroad building, and 4445 miles of new line were completed last year. Mr. POOR expressed his confidence that 7000 miles of line would be built in 1880 if the requisite supply of rails could be obtained; and this object could, he thought, be only attained by reducing the duty, and so promoting the importation of foreign rails. Mr. POOR estimated that the demand for steel rails for old and new American lines in 1880 would be double the productive capability of the American works, and he told the committee pretty plainly that unless rails could be obtained from other than American sources a vast extent of line now projected, and for which capital could be readily provided, would remain in indefinite abeyance. Mr. POOR quoted a letter published in the New York Tribune by Mr. D. J. MORRELL, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, commenting with severity on Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT's recent purchase of 12,000 tons of English steel rails; and he asked the committee how long a great monopoly like the association just named would be allowed to bully not only quiet and respectable citizens acting strictly within the scope of their rights and duties, but even Congress itself?

Altogether Mr. POOR's argument will be seen to have not only been

very interesting, but also very courageous. He would probably not have ventured to assume such a bold outspoken tone had he not felt out of doors. The American railroad companies are beginning to discover that protection, so called, is nothing but a selfish shield against the description of legislation, which taxes the many for the benefit of the few. When American railroad directors have to pay, as they now have to pay, 17l. per ton for steel rails, they not unreasonably ask whether it is not high time that a change of some kind should take place.

THE HALKYN DISTRICT MINES DRAINAGE COMPANY.

The reports presented to the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in this company, which we publish in another column, are worthy the attention of all interested in mining operations, as indicating the results which may be attained by energetic management and the employment of efficient machinery. The company was formed, as many of our readers will be aware, in order to continue the driving of the Great Halkyn Deep Level at a high rate of speed for the purpose of draining a large mining field celebrated for its richness, but which, owing to the heavy cost of pumping the water met with throughout the district, has until now remained unworked to any considerable depth. In but little over two years the level has been driven a distance of 1427 yards, and the result is already apparent at several of the principal mines.

The water in the Rhosmor Mine has been lowered to 13 ft. below the 140 yards or deepest level; the Pen-yr-Orsedd Mine is completely drained; and at the Great Hendre Mine the effect of the works is also evident; in addition to which a fine deposit of lead ore about 50 fms. long has been opened up by the operations of the drainage company in the extensive sett held by the Deep Level Mining Company. Active preparations are being carried out at the different mines in order to take advantage of the facilities for working now afforded by reason of the unwatering of the district, and the drainage company should shortly be in receipt of very handsome returns from the royalties levied upon all ores raised within the area benefited by its operations.

RAMSAY AND FISHER'S PATENT SAFETY OR SELF-DETACHING HOOK.

We have been favoured with some particulars of this interesting hook, which evidently supplies a want at present much felt in the mining world. The construction of this hook is exceedingly simple and mechanical. It consists of two jaw hooks contained in a forged iron box of great strength; these jaws, in contradistinction to all other hooks, are separately hung and separately actuated, and hold between them a wedge, which, when the apparatus is brought into action, keys the jaw firmly and securely on to the ring, and thus prevents the possibility which exists in other hooks of the jaws imperfectly catching the ring or being shaken off either while the chains are slackened by the momentum of the cage or load, or by its falling back. The advantages claimed for this hook are:—

- 1.—It is manufactured solely of best forged iron.
- 2.—Very great strength of construction, combined with moderate size and weight.
- 3.—Greatly reduced risk from breakage, as the fracture of no one part alone will cause a failure.
- 4.—Perfect immunity from risk of its being inopportunistically released by anything striking it or falling on it, for it requires that both feathers or keys should be knocked down before disengagement can take place.
- 5.—Freedom from all risk of partial overwind, as the jaws are in proper position to open on to the ring before the action of disengaging commences.
- 6.—Its self-locking quality, by which it is instantaneously and securely keyed on to the ring.

We hope to be able in one of our next notices to give some results of practical tests, and an illustration.

WEST OF ENGLAND GUNPOWDER COMPANY.—It is understood that a spirited set of capitalists in London and Cornwall have purchased the Plymouth and Dartmoor Gunpowder Works, and are in treaty for the Liskeard Mills and the St. Allen, near Truro, and that they will shortly be in the trade as manufacturers of blasting and other powders. The managing partner is stated to be a gentleman well known to buyers in the North and South Wales and West of England, and until recently was the managing partner of the Kennell Vale Mills, near Penryn.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.—On Friday, Feb. 20, at the Millom Limestone Quarries, Millom, Cumberland, an explosive, lately invented by Mr. Robert Fushon, the inventor of cotton-powder, was fully and carefully tried in the presence of the following experts and gentlemen: Mr. Thomas Massicks, Managing Director of the Cumberland Iron Mining and Smelting Company; Mr. Walter Crooke, C.E., Millom; Mr. Cedric Vaughan, C.E., General Manager of the Hodbarrow Mining Company; Mr. H. Massicks, Cumberland Iron Mines; Mr. Wm. Isaac Barrett, Hodbarrow Mining Company; Mr. John Dodd, Millom; Mr. H. Bell, of Middlesborough and Newcastle-on-Tyne; Capt. Burns, Hodbarrow, Millom; Mr. Russell, Hodbarrow, Millom. The explosive, named "Glononite," was tried upon the same class of work as dynamite is used for, and gave satisfaction to everyone present. In point of safety, cheapness, and specific gravity the explosive proved to be superior to dynamite and cotton-powder. From its plastic nature and freedom from all noxious fumes it will be of great benefit to the miners of England and of the world. The glononite was put to the most severe tests possible, in addition to which its explosive force was tried against dynamite. It was hammered with a sledge-hammer by Mr. Solomon Birkett, M.E., of Millom, and could not be exploded. It was then tried to be set on fire, but would only burn very slowly after a fuse had been inserted three times into a small quantity of the explosive. Works for the manufacture of the explosive are being got ready at Millom, Cumberland, under the management of the inventor, so that we shall have very shortly some practical results to announce to our readers.

SHIPMENTS OF IRON FROM CLEVELAND.—There is a very large increase in the shipments of iron from the Cleveland ports. Those from the ports of Stockton, Middlesborough, and West Hartlepool on Monday amounted to over 10,000 tons, according to the Customs returns. The greater part of this was pig-iron, shipped at Middlesborough and West Hartlepool. Two cargoes of over 2300 tons were for the United States, to Hamburg over 1500 tons were shipped, and a like quantity to Antwerp. The remainder included large shipments to Grangemouth and to Welsh and south country ports. Several shipments of steel and of manufactured iron are included in the total first given. It is expected that there will be even larger exportations to the United States during the next month from the Tees, West Hartlepool, and the Tyne, several large contracts for Cleveland pig-iron and for spiegeleisen having been made.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH INDIA.—In his "Investors' Guide" for March, just issued, Mr. J. B. Reynolds, of Walbrook, has managed to condense a large amount of very useful information in a comparatively small compass. The following extract refers to a subject of almost universal interest at the present moment. "Investors would do well to watch what is going on in connection with the recently discovered Wynaad Gold Fields in South India. An important memorandum has been published by the Indian Government, summarising the conclusions arrived at by the practical mining engineer employed by Government to examine the quartz reef, and, according to his statement, these reefs are very numerous, are of more than ordinary thickness, are of great longitudinal extent, and highly auriferous." Mr. Reynolds goes on to state—"The Government of India has proposed to the Secretary of State that the Madras Government should grant gold mining leases in lots of 1 to 20 acres, for terms of 10 to 20 years, at a rent of 5 rupees per acre, subject to the conditions that not less than five labourers are regularly employed per acre. No

royalty or other tax is to be levied, as the Government deems it most important to attract capital to the Wynaad Gold Fields."

THE GOLD REGIONS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

The great benefits likely to be conferred upon India generally, and upon the Madras Presidency in particular, by the n of capital for the working of the numerous auriferous quartz reefs long known to exist, and now ascertained to be capable of remunerative commercial development, induced the Government of India to exempt those who were first in the field from restrictions which have since been imposed, so that the South Indian Gold Mining Company and the Indian Glenrock Gold Mining Company—the latter now in course of formation, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each—will of course carry on their operations with advantages which cannot be hoped for by those coming in under the new regime. The Glenrock estate is more than 3000 acres in extent, and is so situated with regard to the South Indian Gold Mining Company's property that an opportunity presents itself for combined action and joint management which will secure efficiency and economy, which must be equally beneficial to both concerns.

The Government report embodying the results of Mr. R. Brough Smyth's inspection of the South Wynaad district was issued at Calcutta a few days since, and it appears that he affirms that the reefs are very numerous, and of more than average thickness, are of great longitudinal extent, and highly auriferous. The country presents the greatest facilities for prosecuting mining operations at the smallest cost, and sooner or later gold mining will be established as an important industry in Southern India. The Government of India has proposed to the Secretary of State that the Madras Government should be authorised to grant gold mining leases in lots of one to thirty acres, for a term of 10 to 20 years, at a rent of five rupees an acre, subject to the condition that not less than five labourers are regularly employed per acre on *bona fide* mining operations in such a manner as the Government may approve. Leases to be liable to forfeiture on failure of this condition. No royalty or other tax to be levied for the present, as the Government deems it most important to attract capital to the Wynaad goldfields. The Glenrock property is favourably mentioned in one of Mr. Brough Smyth's reports which has previously been published, and he observes that the native workings on the north-western hill are to be seen over a very large area. Indeed, the workings are nearly continuous from Richmond to Glenrock, Caroline, Adeline, and Yellamun, to Yellambully. Now, it must be pretty well obvious that the deposits which would command the attention of the native miners who labour, as has been shown by the reports already published in the *Mining Journal*, under every disadvantage arising from the absence of both capital and machinery, could with the aid of modern scientific knowledge and the most approved machinery which gold mining experience in the United States and Australia has suggested, be made highly profitable; and as both the South Indian and the Glenrock properties will have the advantage of ample working capital and competent management, full confidence is naturally felt in the results to be achieved.

The Glenrock reef is described by Mr. C. J. Harvey, whose name is well known to the readers of the *Journal*, as a strong well-defined vein of quartz, which has been partially exposed and worked by native miners, on the face of a slope about 1300 ft. deep. Half-way down the slope the reef shows about 3 ft. thick, at which point it has been worked by levels and open cuttings. Near the foot of the slope the reef appears very strong, and about 6 ft. thick; here it has only been partially worked, the general direction being east and west, underlie south-west. The whole of the slopes adjoining the reef, as well as the flat at the foot of the hill, have been extensively worked by the ancient miners. Although there are indications of a second reef in the immediate locality only the one was seen, the position of which is most favourable for working. Quartz broken from the reef, roughly crushed and washed, showed free gold, and the assay report of three samples, one ordinary and two picked, gives an average of (say) 8 dwts. 6 grs. per ton; quartz in which gold could be seen not being tested by washing or assay. A good stream of water passes near the foot of the slope, which it is believed will furnish power for driving 20 heads of stamps, and this number may be increased if recourse is had to storing the water. An abundant supply of timber is at hand, available for steam-power (if necessary), and the reef can be worked for years by adits. Possessing all the elements of success and facilities for conducting mining operations which are rarely met with it should become a valuable property; and, in conclusion, he says that when mining works at Glenrock or Caroline and Adeline are sufficiently advanced to ensure a regular daily delivery of mineral the necessary reduction works should be erected at Glenrock, which appears the best situation for securing water-power.

The importance of several of the statements in Mr. Harvey's report cannot be overrated. Although the existence of promising reefs in the Wynaad has never been disputed, it has been very confidently stated that both water and timber were obtainable only in limited quantities. Upon both these points Mr. Harvey's report, so far as regards the Glenrock, is most encouraging—the specimens of reef as assayed averaged 8½ dwts. of gold per ton in quartz not showing visible gold, whilst in other samples free gold was met with. There is at the foot of the slope water-power sufficient to drive 20 heads of stamps, and this could be increased by storage, and an abundance of timber is at hand available, he says, for steam-power if necessary. The presence of either water or fuel would, with the modern discoveries of dry crushing and dressing, make the extraction of the gold thoroughly practicable; but from Mr. Harvey's report it appears that the ordinary wet processes of treating the mineral will be all that is necessary. The prospectus of the Glenrock Company very truly states that the Government examination establishes beyond doubt the existence of gold-bearing quartz in paying quantities over a large extent of country in the district of the Wynaad, and of which the area has been estimated at 325 square miles. But it is not sufficient to find gold; means of working must be found with it, and for this water is absolutely essential. Promising reefs cannot be profitably worked where water is not available in ample quantity. In this respect Glenrock is most favourably placed. The principal reef is on a slope of 1300 ft. in depth, and is intersected by a river which divides the reef, traversing the estate for upwards of two miles, as it does the adjoining estates of Caroline and Adeline, now the property of the South Indian Gold Mining Company. The property altogether offers greater facilities for economical and immediate working than any in the neighbourhood; and this, added to the contiguity of the estates of the South Indian Gold Mining Company—the fact that the river runs through both properties at different levels—the possibility of large economies being made by joint or co-operative working, together with the strongly expressed opinion of the engineer—have led the directors of the South Indian Gold Mining Company to believe that it would be to the great advantage of both companies if their interests and management could be retained in the same hands. Three of the directors of the South Indian Gold Mining Company having by their Chairman special knowledge of the property, have agreed to become the first directors of the Glenrock Company. The undertaking starts under highly favourable auspices, and every confidence is felt that success will result.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to a letter, dated Feb. 3, from Mr. H. C. Burchard, Director of the Treasury Department at Washington, the amount of gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during 1879 was \$37,538,660 21c. The value of the silver obtained during the same period was \$24,424,251 65c. Of this by far the largest amount is credited to California and Nevada, the Express Agency giving the value from these districts as exceeding \$40,000,000.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Vice-Chancellor Hall has given a decision on a question which has arisen in the winding-up of this company—namely, whether a Mr. Appleyard should be placed upon the list of contributors in respect of 1000 shares although they had been allotted to him as fully paid-up shares. His

Lordship held that, as to 500 of the shares, Mr. Appleyard could not have recovered anything in respect of them from the company, because they were part of the purchase money of the company's mine, and at the time the vendor had not transferred the license to the company, and therefore in respect of those 500 shares Mr. Appleyard must be put on the list of contributors. As to the other 500 shares, his Lordship also held that Mr. Appleyard must be put on the list of contributors, the transaction in respect of them having been a mere exchange of debentures.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Feb. 26.—The Share Market, as a rule, has been in a depressed condition during the week, though not to any great extent, and, though some stocks have shown more indications of life, much of this, however, was rather due to outside influences and to the belief, somewhat industriously promulgated, that a fall in the standards was imminent. When, however, it was known on Tuesday that the smelters had determined to leave the standards as they were business improved materially. It can hardly be too often and too strongly impressed upon holders in good mines that the speculative element just now in mining matters is particularly strong, and that they have every reason to be wary of the attempts which are being made to run down the tin market. All the deadness which is natural to it may be accounted for, as we have already said, by the advanced prices having for the moment outrun the improvement in trade. For the rest holders must have patience and confidence.

It is very difficult to understand how, in the face of thoroughly well-known facts, the adoption of the ticketing system for the sale of tin can be seriously proposed, as it now is, and not, too, altogether unimportantly. We venture to say that in no way would it improve the present state of things. It would introduce no new element of competition, and it would bind sellers down hard and fast in a way in which they are not bound under existing circumstances. We have known not a few cases in which black tin has been taken to the smelting-house, and straightway taken back again when it has been found that the price offered was not what it ought to be. What practical protection in such a direction has the seller of copper ore got? We grant that in theory the ticketing system is well enough; but what we have to deal with is practice and not theory, and we should have thought that the veriest infant in mining matters must have been able to bear in mind the vigorous and not altogether unreasonable denunciations with which the manner in which copper ores are bought has been visited. There is no special virtue in change as change merely when it introduces no improvement; and if the only alternative to the present system in the case of tin were ticketing, we should say "Let matters be." There is, however, an alternative (which would have been adopted long since but for the strong conservative element, which shows itself in the conduct of mining enterprise); we smelt on the mine, and sell in the metal market—the open market. That is the direction in which the true practical reformer will direct his efforts. We are almost tired of saying so, but the ticketing idea demands a renewed protest.

On another point which has been raised of late with regard to the multiplication of shares we are glad to see that sounder views are generally held, and that, too, in quarters where unsound ideas with regard to the previous question have gained weight. It is necessary in these days, when the expenses of mining are so heavy, that the burden should be spread over a sufficiently wide area to prevent an undertaking being crushed by undue individual pressure; but, on the other hand, there is no more likely road to mismanagement and jobbery than the dilution of the share interest to a point which practically relieves the holder from any direct feeling of responsibility, and makes him indifferent to the success of his venture. This is one of the great drawbacks of the limited principle as applied to mining, but the Cost-book System cannot in its turn be fairly carried out if the shares are subdivided to the extent seen in some recent instances.

We have frequently called attention to the depressed state of mining in Devon. Upon the whole, however, it looks now as if this county were, *pari passu*, about to participate in the revival to quite as great an extent as Cornwall. It abounds in promising areas, not only on and around the central moorland of Dartmoor, but along the flanks of Exmoor, and notably on the line of the Tamar, which form the Tavistock district, and all are now showing more or less signs of life. The resumption of dividends in Devon Great Consols is a most gratifying sign, and may be taken as a good omen not only of the renewed success of that magnificent property under its present energetic management, but of the opening of better days for mining in Devon at large.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Feb. 26.—The Steam Coal Trade on the north side of the Tyne continues on the whole good. In the Blyth district full employment is the rule at most of the large works. A new shaft has been sunk by the Seaton Delaval Coal Company a short distance from the shaft where the unfortunate catastrophe occurred in 1862, when 200 men and boys were entombed, and when reached were found to be dead, and at this new shaft the well-known Hartley seam of the district has been found in great perfection. A large number of men are now employed here in raising this coal, which occupies a high position in the market. The workings are being extended, and about 250 hewers will be employed shortly. The Hartley seam coal was originally discovered at the old Hartley Colliery, about two miles south-east of this point, and although the seam has been found at Bedlington and many other points of greater section, the quality of the old Hartley coal has never been surpassed. At Ashington Colliery, a few miles north-west of Seaton Delaval, this seam has been found lately of good quality and 6 ft. in thickness. In Durham the gas coal collieries are well employed, and there is also a better demand for second-class steam coal and manufacturing coal. The demand for coke is unabated, and prices are unchanged, but continue very firm. The house coal trade is rather quiet, and this trade is not expected to improve much, but when the Baltic is fully opened the general coal trade of the district will no doubt be greatly improved. Most of the engine-factories, ironworks, and foundries on those rivers are fairly employed at present. At Hawthorn's and Stephenson's works, and at Hanks and Co.'s, Abbot and Co.'s, and Black, Hawthorn, and Co.'s, Gateshead, a great amount of work has been got, and at some places over time has been commenced. At the extensive works of the North Eastern Railway Company in Gateshead there is much activity, as the rolling stock of wagons, &c., is to be greatly increased.

There appears to be no end to the application of steam and mechanical appliances to perform the work of the world, instead of using the primitive system of animal labour. Steam tram-cars have been introduced on the tramroads in Newcastle; and although, as might be expected, some difficulties have been met with, the engines of Messrs. Black, Hawthorn, and Co., of Gateshead, and Messrs. Hawthorn, of Newcastle, are doing good work, and in the end, no doubt, the use of horses will be superseded. A very powerful and ingenious machine has been introduced at the St. Peter's Quarries, on the Tyne, for cutting and shaping stone into all the forms and sizes necessary for builders. It, in fact, does all the work which has hitherto been done by stone-cutters and masons. It will dress to perfection ashlar steps, curbs, door and window joints, sills, and similar work; every description of coping and monumental work in all classes of stone, granite, limestone, conglomerate, &c.; and, with respect to quantity, it will do as much as from 40 to 50 men, the quality as well as the quantity being superior to anything hand labour can produce. So simple is the construction and mode of operation of the machine that one man can work it. Machines are made specially for dressing ore, flags, large blocks of dockworks, millstones, grindstones, &c. Messrs. Brunton and Friers are the inventors of the machine.

The engine works and foundries, &c., carried on for many years at Chester-le-street by the late Mr. Murray, have been closed since his death, but they are to be re-started shortly, a company having been formed for that purpose. These works were famous throughout the district for many years for producing colliery winding-engines of large size, and also large castings, and every description of ironwork necessary for collieries and ironworks. The works are well situated,

being in the heart of the Durham coal field, and the new firm will no doubt, meet with much support.

At the Mining Association of Great Britain annual meeting, last week (Mr. Thomas Knowles, M.P., in the chair), the subject of the employers' liability for injuries sustained by their servants was considered, and a resolution passed to the effect that the association hoped that while the proposed alteration in the law was being considered there would be an opportunity afforded to the Association of representing the views of the employers before the Select Committee. The report, which dealt with several other matters, having been adopted, Mr. J. Straker, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was elected President for the ensuing year.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 26.—The native coal market is not so strong as of late, the result of extensive contracts coming into this district from Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Nottingham collieries. This foreign forge coal is being delivered at various prices according to quality—6*s.*, 7*s.*, and 8*s.* per ton. Some of the small masters in Cannock Chase are selling domestic sorts at a reduction of 1*s.* per ton, and are accepting 7*s.* and 8*s.* for ironworks fuel. The coal supply in South Staffordshire at the present time is, when the outside supplies are taken into account, somewhat in excess of the demand. Staffordshire ironstone is decidedly scarce, and good supplies are being secured. A large market is being found in this district for Northampton and Lincolnshire ores. The pig-iron trade keeps steady, without alteration upon last week. Speculators are putting some of their pig purchases upon the market, but they do not meet with many buyers.

Marked finished iron was strong upon the 'Change in Birmingham to-day, and in Wolverhampton yesterday. Orders were difficult to place at 9*l.* for bars, makers believing that higher prices will rule before long. They based their belief chiefly upon the circumstance that with April a sliding scale arrangement for the regulation of wages has to be adopted, and that under this scale wages will very probably have to be increased. Boiler-plates were quoted 11*l.*, which is a rise of 10*s.* per ton. With pigs at 4*l.* 10*s.* makers declared that they could not accept less. Common iron was decidedly easier in price than a month ago.

The directors of the Hamstead Colliery Company (Limited) have just made a call of 1*l.* per share, payable by March 22. This call will make 19*l.* paid on the 20*l.* shares. The company it will be recollected have lately met with indications very favourable to the belief that the brooch coal will shortly be reached.

The Independent Association of Tin-plate Workers seems desirous of bringing about the establishment of Conciliation Boards in the tin-plate trade in the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, and likewise in the South Wales districts. A deputation from the Association has just met at Dudley a number of the employees from the chief works in this district, and has propounded the scheme. The proposal was approved, and in furtherance of the work branches of the Association are to be established at the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire works. So far the masters hereabouts have taken no action in the matter.

An inquest has this week been held upon a collier who recently was fatally burnt in the Cop Hall Pit of Messrs. Bagnall, West Bromwich. The evidence showed that gas was known to exist in the pit, and that the deputy put up a danger board. After this three shots were fired, and the explosion occurred. The deputy said he thought it was safe, as the air was blowing against the gas. The Assistant Government Inspector of Mines deposed that the ascent and descent of the cage in the shaft diverted the current of air. The men should not have been allowed to work with naked lights as had been the case. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, but the owners were recommended to have safety-lamps used whenever sulphur was found to exist, or wherever the cages interfered with the current of air.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

Feb. 26.—Mr. Greaves, of Aberglaslyn, near Portmadoc, has passed away at the age of 72. Mr. Greaves was one of the band of spirited slate quarry proprietors which has helped to make Festiniog the successful slate district it is. He was the owner of the Llechwedd Quarry. He was esteemed by his workmen as a fair and liberal employer, and by the people generally for his considerate charities. He was also a magistrate for the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon.

There are signs of revived trade at the lead, iron, oil, and chemical works which are spread along the estuary of the Dee from Chester to Holywell. The importations of iron ore from the north-west of Lancashire and Cumberland are larger, at Cynnal's Quay and Saltney, and the loading of slates at the Mole junction depot is more active.

The proposed North Wales Institute of Mining Engineers is, I hear, making progress, and is likely to become an accomplished fact. It is to be hoped that the movement will be supported as it deserves.

The recent appeals against the assessment of the Brick and Tile Works, near Ruabon, have resulted in the reduction of the amount charged on Mr. Bower's Penbedw Works, but the rating was upheld in the case of the others. The evidence of the experts called in was very conflicting, and there seemed to be the absence of a well defined basis of rating in such cases.

Mr. Griffith Jones, manager of the Vron Colliery, has been fined 5*l.* and 19*s.* costs for allowing the men to work in a supposed dangerous place with naked lights. An attempt was made to include the agent of the colliery in the charge, but it failed.

A discovery of lead ore has been made by Mr. Morris, of Bwlchgwyn, near Minera, in a quarry where roadstone is obtained. It is said that 5 or 6 tons are already dressed. The discovery is in the immediate neighbourhood of an old mine.

Some of the local papers are frantic in their denunciation of the Liverpool Water Scheme, but as is usual in such a condition of minds their statements are so wild and wide of the truth that they must rather serve to help than to hinder the progress of the Bill.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 26.—Mining operations in Derbyshire have undergone little change of late. In the lead districts the men have been fairly employed, and the output of ore has been maintained up to the full average. At the collieries business for the season may still be termed good, more especially as regards house coal, large quantities of which are daily sent over the Midland and other lines to the Metropolis, to which Derbyshire is the powerful source of supply, having the great advantage of a moderate railway rate from their large collieries. The price, however, is low, and without any probability of its advancing, for the warm weather lessening the consumption also leads to a reduction in price as a rule. Steam coal remains quiet, but a good business continues to be done in coke. At the ironworks trade continues good, there being a large make of pig which meets with a steady sale, whilst the mills and foundries are kept well going. At Dronfield the steel rail works are as active as ever, and large quantities are being turned out. The foundries at Staveley are also looking well, whilst there is also a large output of pig, this company having several furnaces in blast.

In Sheffield trade continues good in almost every branch, and there are no indications of any falling off. The Bessemer rail mills are working well, and prices are kept up to a high point; but it is doubtful whether they will continue as they are, many persons being of opinion that they will shortly have to fall. Still the price of hematite pig is high, whilst one hears but little of the utilising of the common ores for steel making by the patent process. The plate mills have been running well, more especially as regards those required by ship-builders. In armour plates a steady business is being done, and the demand for the composite plates of iron and steel is likely to be large, both for our own and other Governments. The cutlery houses, those engaged in manufacturing the better class of table and pocket knives, have been working well. There has been an increased make of crucible steel of late, a good deal being absorbed for structural purposes as well as cutlery. At the foundries

there is rather more activity in stoves, grates, and ranges, as well as in builders' castings.

The dispute at the Barrow Hematite Company's colliery has been settled and work resumed. At the Monk Bretton Colliery, however, the men are still out, but a good many non-unionists are at work.

THE ROCHE GOONBARROW (CORNWALL) CHINA CLAY COMPANY.—The first annual meeting has been held at the offices, in Wolverhampton, of Mr. J. N. North, the secretary. Mr. William Edwards, the chairman of the directors, presided. The report showed that the profits made during the year were sufficient to pay a dividend of 17½ per cent. on the paid-up capital but as this was the first year of the company's operations the directors recommended a dividend of 10 per cent. the balance to be carried forward. The directors have bought the North Bonny Clay and Tin Works, which were close to the Roche-Goonbarrow property, and in view of the working of the two properties, proposed to issue shares to the extent of 3000, which will be first offered to the present shareholders. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders upon the result of the company's operations, and stated that in the coming year the clay would be improved alike in quantity and quality. The report was adopted and the dividend declared. Messrs. Bayliss and Butler were re-elected directors, and Mr. L. T. Smith auditor, and the meeting closed with the usual compliments.

SOUTH POLGOOTH TIN MINE (St. Austel).—Good progress has been made in the erection of the engine-house and the lift has been also fixed in the shaft, and all other work is going forward. This mine is situated close to the celebrated old Polgooth, which yielded immense profits, and there is every indication of this property being equal to its rich neighbour.

VIRNEBERG COPPER.—The shaft is now down to the 160 metre level, and its anticipated intersection with the lode appears to be strongly indicated; a very short cross-cut west ought to cut the lode, if, as the manager remarks, it be not found in making pit for the 160 level. The prospect of largely extending the reserves by opening up rich ore ground in this level is considered unusually good. A parcel of upwards of 300 tons of copper ore of good percentage is now being shipped on the Rhinecraft, which will probably sail on Saturday. Another parcel is expected in course of about three weeks.

WEST CARADON MINE is to be reworked under a company in 6000 shares, all of which are subscribed for. The mine formerly gave 120,000, profit, and when it stopped there was a large extent of unwrought shallow ground in the sett, and which it is now proposed to develop. None of the old workings under water will be reopened, and as the mine is drained to the 80 there will be no outlay for pumping machinery. The secretary of the company is Mr. John Watson, of 79½, Gracechurch-street, E.C., and the agent at the mine is Capt. Nicholas Richards, who was manager under the last working, and who holds very strong views as to the success of the contemplated operations which will be commenced immediately.

WEST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—It rarely happens in the history of mining that so valuable a property as this is offered to the investing public, hence the local demand for shares that has sprung up during the past week, and the consequent advance in price. Considering that over 50,000, has already been expended in sinking shafts and driving levels, so as to open up the ore ground, all of which work is useful and available for future development, and will tend greatly to aid in making marketable the rich mineral lodes that are believed to exist in the sett, and that the company will soon be in a position to make returns of mineral, and give large and continuous profits to the shareholders.

TREBEIGH CONSOLS.—We are officially informed that it is intended to resume operations at this mine, which were stopped about 15 months ago, in consequence of the decease of a large shareholder, many of the existing shareholders being of opinion that with the advance in the price of lead a vigorous development of the property should be commenced forthwith. Situated in the centre of many well-known lead mines—Ludcott, Mary Ann, Wheal Wrey, and others—there is but little doubt that the mine is worthy of further trial, and that the shaft should be sunk with all speed to prove the lode at the next level. As the cost of carrying this into effect would be but a few shillings per share, it seems a great pity that the mine should be standing idle. There is ample machinery on the mine, and in first-rate condition, to work it for many years. The mine is divided into 8000 shares, of which about 2000 were forfeited prior to the stoppage of the concern. Many of these shares will be taken up by the present adventurers.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—A very active demand has sprung up for these shares during the past week, but notwithstanding prices have doubled the shares keep exceedingly scarce, nor is it to be wondered at when it is known that an opinion is gaining ground that the lode recently cut is supposed by some to be the continuation of the very lode which was so rich in Devon Consols, and which was heaved or thrown out of its direction by the great cross-course. Should this prove to be the case it is impossible to foretell what the shares may not go to.

FRY, JAMES, and Co.—A quieter condition of market has prevailed during the last fortnight, and prices have in some instances become easier. COPPER fell in value somewhat sharply last week, but has since rallied, and recovered about 30s. out of the 35s. per ton which it had receded. A moderate amount of business continues to be done daily. IRON has been firm generally, but weaker for Scotch pig, which has fallen about 2s. 6d. per ton, whilst Middlesbrough pig has advanced to a parity with Scotch. TR has ruled quiet for the most part, but has rallied somewhat in price of fine foreign in the last two days. The daily business, although less than recently, continues to be considerable. LEAD has fallen rather flat, and is fully 5s. a ton lower. SPelter is steadily maintained at late improvement. TIN-PLATES have receded considerably from the very high quotations put forward a few weeks ago, but most makers are well filled with orders.

ABBOTT AND WICKETT, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND GENERAL ACCOUNTANTS, Address: MINING OFFICES, REDRUTH.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 16	United Van	25	£11 10	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
21	Bettws-y-Coed	30	11 13 6	E. C. Goodhart and Co.
24	Foxdale	50	94 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	14	10 0	Farther Lead Company.
—	Griffin	50	12 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
25	Great Dyff	30	12 5 0	ditto
26	East Roman Gravel	25	12 7 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 26	East Roman Gravel	25	£5 15 6	Villiers Spelter Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Feb. 11, and sold at Swansea, Feb. 24.				
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	
Betta Cove	107	5½	£3 8 0	8½
ditto	107	5½	3 8 0	8½
ditto	105	5½	3 8 0	8½
ditto	106	5½	3 8 0	8½
ditto	105	5½	3 8 0	8½
ditto	105	5½	3 8 0	8½
Caveira	80	8½	5 4 0	63½
ditto	80	8½	5 5 0	64

TOTAL PRODUCE.				
Betta Cove	638	£2182 9 0	Copper Regulus	10
Caveira	530	2324 15 0	Copper Precipit.	7

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.				
Names.	Tons.	Amount.		
Copper Miners' Company	323	£1,264 1 0		
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	323	1,187 5 0		
Villiers and Sons	428	1,448 8 0		
Mason and Elkington	150	797 10 0		
Landore Copper Company	57	770 8 6		
Total	1185	£5,567 13 6		

NO SALE on March 9.				
TOTALS AND AVERAGES.				
21 cwts. Produce.	Price.	Per unit.	Standard	
Whole sale	1185	7½	£4 13 11	13s. 0d.
				£92 13 2

TO GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, &c., MINING COMPANIES, LIME, CHARCOAL, COKE, and COAL DUST MANUFACTURERS.

For particulars of the most improved MACHINE for REDUCING the ABOVE to any degree of fineness, also production, power required, and samples, address to "X," MINING JOURNAL Office, 28, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE PIERREFITTE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), HAUTE PYRENEES, FRANCE, requires a MINING CAPTAIN, capable of superintending and laying out extensive Lead Dressing-Floors, and of conducting Mining Operations on a large scale. Good correspondent, with knowledge of French and Spanish indispensable. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary required, with copies of testimonials, to Mr. J. R. COOMBS, 14, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

NANT RHYS SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—A company established to work the VALUABLE LEAD PROPERTY adjoining the celebrated Cwmystwith Mine. Work is now progressing upon one of the champion lodes. A FEW MORE SHARES ONLY WILL BE ISSUED AT PAR. OFFICES: 35, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

MR. W. H. RULE, SHARE BROKER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

W. H. R. resides in the immediate vicinity of the richest Mines in Cornwall, and from his intimate and practical knowledge of Mining is at all times in a position to give sound and reliable advice. W. H. R. has also had over Twenty Years' experience in the Cornish Share Market, and can effect business at close market prices. SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.—LADY ASHBURTON SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at par, £1 per share.

NAVA DE JADRAQUE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at par, £1 per share. ONLWYN and DULAIS COLLIERIES (LIMITED), at £5 5s. per share. SOUTH WHEEL CREBOR (LIMITED), at £2 per share. For particulars on the above properties, apply to

JOHN BANTING ROGERS, ST. CLEMENTS' HOUSE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Monthly Investment Circulars post free on application.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT, AND DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

259, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. Has FOR SALE in a SILVER-LEAD MINE 1000 Shares, at 10s. per share, that in six months cannot fall to command £1 10s. to £2 per share. One of the best investments of the day. Will be sold in One Lot, or in Lots of not less than 100 Shares. Further information given, and inspection solicited.

CORNISH TIN MINING.

NEW WHEEL PEEVOR, IN 3000 SHARES, ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

(Under the same management as Wheal Peevor and West Wheal Peevor.)

This mine is situated in the parish of Redruth, and immediately west of West Wheal Peevor. It has been clearly ascertained that the rich lodes of Wheal Peevor, after traversing the West Wheal Peevor sett, run on and extend through the centre of the New Wheal Peevor.

The length of the New Wheal Peevor is about 350 fms., affording ample scope for extensive operations. The lodes known to exist in the sett are the north lode, the middle lode, the south lode, and the 5 feet lode. The middle lode and the south lode are at present highly productive in Wheal Peevor, and all the lodes, from the 26 to the 80, are in good tin ground.

It is also satisfactory to know that the present bottom level in Wheal Peevor is one of the most productive levels in that mine, which speaks well for the permanency of the whole group of mines now being worked on the Wheal Peevor lodes. The kilns in New Wheal Peevor are identical with that of its richer neighbours, and there is every reason to believe that profitable results will attend the working of the mine.

The funds in hand are sufficient to carry on operations for at least eight or nine months, and in the meantime the shares are likely to advance considerably in market value.

WHEAL PEEVOR, in 3000 shares, is one of the best dividend mines in Cornwall. The last four months' working has resulted in a dividend, paid Feb. 11, of £1 12s. 6d. per share, a credit balance of over £1000 being carried forward to next account, and, with the present price of tin, a larger profit will be shown at the next meeting. The present market price is £31 to £33 per share.

WEST WHEAL PEEVOR, in 3000 shares, is one of the best progressive mines in Cornwall, and may be expected shortly to enter the Dividend List. The present market price is £9 to £10 per share.

Throughout the whole of last year Mr. BUMPUS persistently recommended the purchase of WHEAL PEEVOR and WEST PEEVOR Shares (which have advanced from 6s. and 1s. each respectively within twelve months), and many of his clients who then acted upon his advice have been enabled to realise large profits.

NEW WHEAL PEEVOR will, in all probability, prove as great a success as its neighbours, and is confidently recommended as an investment of no ordinary character. The present market price is £3½ to £4 per share.

The latest report from WHEAL PEEVOR shows a most important discovery in that mine, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of all these properties.

Application for shares should be made to—
MR. W. H. BUMPUS, Stock Broker and Mining Share Dealer,
44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.
(Established 1867.)

THE DEVON COPPER AND BLENDE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877, Which limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his or her Shares.

CAPITAL £50,000, IN A MILLION SHARES OF 1s. EACH. And £3000 Six per Cent. Preference Shares at £5 each.

To be paid for on Application.

If no allotment is made the 1s. per Share will be returned in full.

Directors are those signing Articles.

BANKERS.—Messrs. DINGLEY and Co., Tavistock.

UNION BANK, 2, Princes-street, London, E.C., Agents for Dingley and Co.

SOLICITOR.—EDWARD NICOLLS, Esq., Callington.

MANAGER.—To be chosen by the Directors when the allotment is made.

SECRETARY.—WILLIAM BAWDEN SKEWIS.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

HIGHER MARKET STREET, TAVISTOCK.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to work and explore a mining sett of 505 A. 1 R. 17 P., and a mine thereon, lately known as the "Collacombe Down Copper Mine."

The mine is about ½ mile from the Devon Great Consols Mines, which are parallel thereto.

The mine stopped working in consequence of the engine boiler bursting. During the time this mine was in work there was sold over £45,000 of ores, at an average of £5 12s. 8d. per ton for copper, and the shares of the mine—viz., 1000—were at one time sold at £60 each.

The MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858, states:—"Collacombe is a young and promising mine, near the Devon Great Consols, which entered the Dividend List this year by paying £4500, or £2 5s. per share."

It is now proposed, so soon as an allotment of shares is made, to commence to work this property, which has been obtained on lease for 21 years at a royalty of one-eighth.

There are now on the property various buildings, two engine-houses, &c., carpenters' and smiths' shops, crusher-house, a six-horse stable, engine pond, agent's residence and account house, pump and powder houses, together with shafts, levels, and other work done; the whole of which, with the lease, have been secured for the sum of £5000, to be paid for out of the capital of the company, by 50,000 fully paid shares to bearer and £500 in cash, payable on the day of allotment.

The depth of the main shaft is 98 fathoms. The ore at the bottom of the mine was worth from £3 to £20 per fathom, and from 12 to 18 months' ore was in sight when the mine stopped.

Application for shares must be made to the company's bankers, Tavistock, and to the secretary of the company, Higher Market-street, Tavistock, Devon, of whom forms of application for shares can be obtained.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, with the agreement for the purchase of the license and lease of the property, can be seen at the offices of the solicitors, or company's office, Tavistock. P.O. Orders to be made payable at the Post Office, Tavistock. Reports and prospectuses can be had on application to the secretary.

THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this company will be HELD at 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March next, at Two P.M. for the purpose of confirming the subjoined Resolution, which was unanimously passed at a Special Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 12th day of February, 1880.

By order of the Board,
J. JAMESON TRURAN, Secretary,
184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.,
12th February, 1880.

"That the capital of the company be increased by the creation of 5000 Shares of the company of £2 each, of which not more than 2750 be issued without the sanction of a General Meeting of the shareholders, the 2750 shares to be issued to the shareholders pro rata at 15s. premium."

A FREEHOLD LAND AND MINING INVESTMENT COMBINED. Immediate application should be made to ensure an Allotment at Par, as the number to be allotted at par is limited. Further, the owners of the property are willing to take payment in shares at par.

THE PIONEER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £100,000.

First Issue, £50,000, of which 34,000 Shares of £1 each only are now offered at par; the remaining 16,000 will not be issued at a less price than 25 per cent. premium.

DEPOSIT, 2s. PER SHARE ON APPLICATION, AND 10s. PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.

As all the money is not immediately required applicants can, by notifying their wish to the secretary when applying, pay by instalments extending over six months, paying interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—HENRY HAYMEN, Esq., formerly chairman of the Don Pedro North Del Rey Gold Mining Company, which company, during his chairmanship, paid for several years dividends of 100 per cent.

JOHN PORTER, Esq., Saffron Walden, Essex.

CHARLES COLES ADLEY, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E., formerly Telegraphic Engineer to the East India Railway Company, and late Engineer to Her Majesty's Indian Government.

Two additional directors will be elected at the First Shareholders' Meeting, to be held within four months. Candidates are requested to give early intimation to the secretary.

SOLICITOR.

HENRY WICKENS, Esq., 145, Palmerston Buildings, E.C.

BANKERS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), 6, Lothbury, London, E.C.

AUDITOR.

F. R. BLUETT, Esq., Public Accountant, 18, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

BROKERS.

MESSRS. HAYTON AND MAY, 20, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—EGERTON STANLEY HAYMEN, Esq., OFFICES—9, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the copper mines, the property of E. L. Lloyd, Esq., and others. The property will be found fully described in the reports of Mr. Edward Lloyd (formerly manager of the Harlech Mines), Capt. John Paul (who inspected them at the request of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons), Capt. Clint, and Mr. Jeremiah Williams, of Glyn Neath.

The public are invited to inspect the mines and property before investing. An order will be supplied by the secretary on application. The sett is over 100 acres in extent, and is located in the copper-bearing districts of old Drws-y-Coed and other extensive copper mines. It is traversed in a south-east by north-west direction by a powerful masterly lode for three-quarters of a mile, and is crossed at right angles by another important and promising lode, known as the Pen-Bryn-Fwldan.

Four trial shafts have been sunk on the property to prove the mine, and the vein, which is from 3 to 4 ft. thick on the surface, inclines to improve in thickness and richness in increased depth. An adit level has also been driven along the course of the vein, and here, too, the ore is improving in gaining ground.

THE PIONEER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Samples of the copper ore have been forwarded to Messrs. Johnson and Sons, assayers in the Bank of England, Her Majesty's Mint, Council of India, &c., and the following are copies of their assays:—

April 24th, 1873.—Certificate of assay of a sample of ore for copper:—Copper, 74.40 per cent. This ore might be dressed with advantage. (Signed) Johnson and Sons.—Account E. L. Lloyd, Esq.

April 25th, 1873.—Copper, 16.75 per cent. (Signed) Johnson and Sons.—Account E. L. Lloyd, Esq.

September 18th, 1873.—Copper, 13.50 per cent. (Signed) Johnson and Sons.—Account E. L. Lloyd, Esq.

Samples from the main lode, which has just been cut, have also been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, with the following results:—

January 5th, 1880.—Copper, 4.30 per cent. (Signed) Johnson and Sons.—Account, Henry Haymen, Esq.

January 8th, 1880.—Copper, 4.85 per cent. (Signed) Johnson and Sons.—Account, Henry Haymen, Esq.

January 23rd, 1880.—Copper, 4.60 per cent. (Signed) Johnson and Sons.—Account, Henry Haymen, Esq.

It will be seen from these assays that the percentage of copper is unusually high, and it is, therefore, anticipated that very large dividends will be paid to the shareholders.

THE PIONEER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The shareholders will have the option of having their capital invested in this company represented by the freehold estate, the value of which it is certain must be enormously increased as the property becomes developed.

It is stated that the mines can be quickly opened out in the first instance by adit levels at a moderate outlay, and are well situated for economical working, no costly pumping machinery being required for many years, and that there is plenty of water-power available for facilitating the crushing and dressing of the ores at a very cheap rate—a matter of no small moment during the prevailing high price of fuel.

THE PIONEER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Samples of the ore may be seen at the offices of the company. Full prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company and of the brokers.

The Memorandum of Association will be found on the inside of the cover of the prospectus, and the Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the company. The list of applications for shares at par will be closed at an early date.

As it is not generally known what great fortunes have been made out of mines the following particulars are given:—

The £5 shares of the Minera Mine rose to £40 each, and paid dividends of upwards of £60 per share, consequently a holder of 200 shares could have realised a profit of £20,000.

The shares of the Van Mine, £4 5s. paid, yielded over £20 per share in dividends, and rose to £80 per share; holders of (say) 200 shares could, therefore, have made a profit of £20,000.

The Great Laxey Mine shares, £4 paid, went up to £25 per share, and yielded dividends of upwards of £20 per share, thereby enabling holders of 150 shares to make a profit of over £6000.

Wheal Crebor shares were only saleable at about 10s., but have now advanced to £10 10s., or upwards of 2000 per cent. in a few months.

The Devon Great Consols shares, £1 paid, have paid £116 15s. in dividends. The shares are now quoted £17 to £18 per share, and in 1869 they were as high as £32 to £34 per share of £1.

South Caradon shares, £1 5s. paid up, have paid £748 per share in dividends, and the present market price is £160 to £170 per share.

Cape Copper, £7 paid, have yielded in dividends £36 10s. per share, and the present price is £39 to £41 per share.

The mining records show many other instances of the great success and immense fortunes realised by those who find the capital in order to develop them.

THE PIONEER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Taking the orestuff to yield 4 per cent. instead of only 2 per cent., which 4 per cent. is less than the lowest of the assays given, the net profit would be £210,525, or nearly 30 per cent. on the first issue, and as it is more than probable that the average yield may be upwards of 6 per cent. the profit would be over 80 per cent.

THE DATE COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHAIRMAN—HENRY HAYMEN, Esq. The shareholders are reminded that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Date Coffee Company (Limited), of which notice has been posted to each shareholder, will be HELD at the Cannon-street Hotel, on MONDAY, 1st March, at half-past One o'clock in the afternoon, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association and the Act of Parliament, when the directors trust to be favoured with a large attendance of shareholders. An important financial statement will be made from the chair.

THE DATE COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

9, Walbrook, London, E.C. The WHOLE of the 6800 SHARES have been ALLOTTED. No further applications can be received.

MR. W. TREBEGAY, MINING ENGINEER AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH.

complete. To be seen at—
BARROWS AND STEWART'S WORKS, BANBURY, OXON.



PARIS,
BRONZE MEDAL, 1875.



ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA.



FALMOUTH,
SILVER MEDAL, 1867.

A DIPLOMA—HIGHEST OF ALL AWARDS—given by the Geographical Congress, Paris, 1875—M. Favre, Contractor, having exhibited the McKean Drill alone as the MODEL BORING MACHINE for the ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

SILVER MEDAL of the Highland and West of Scotland Agricultural Society, 1875—HIGHEST AWARD.

At the south end of the St. Gothard Tunnel, where

THE MCKEAN ROCK DRILLS

Are exclusively used, the advance made during eight consecutive weeks, ending February 7, was 24'90, 27'60, 24'80, 26'10, 28'30, 27'10, 28'40, 28'70 metres. Total advance of south heading during January was 121'30 metres, or 133 yards.

In a series of comparative trials made at the St. Gothard Tunnel, the McKean Rock Drill continued to work until the pressure was reduced to one-half atmosphere (7½ lbs.), showing almost the entire motive force to be available for the blow against the rock—a result of itself indicating many advantages.

The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY has adopted these Machines for the SEVERN TUNNEL; the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY for the FESTINIOG TUNNEL; and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT for several Public Works. A considerable number of Mining Companies are now using them. Shafts and Galleries are driven at from three to six times the speed of hand labour, according to the size and number of machines employed, and with important saving in cost. The ratio of advantage over hand labour is greatest where the rock is hardest.

These Machines possess many advantages, which give them a value unapproached by any other system of Boring Machine.

THE MCKEAN ROCK DRILL IS ATTAINING GENERAL USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR MINING, TUNNELLING, QUARRYING, AND SUB-MARINE BORING.

The MCKEAN ROCK DRILLS are the most powerful—the most portable—the most durable—the most compact—of the best mechanical device. They contain the fewest parts—have no weak parts—act without SHOCK upon any of the operating parts—work with a lower pressure than any other Rock Drill—may be worked at a higher pressure than any other—may be run with safety to FIFTEEN HUNDRED STROKES PER MINUTE—do not require a mechanic to work them—are the smallest, shortest, and lightest of all machines—will give the longest feed without change of tool—work with long or short stroke at pleasure of operator.

The SAME Machine may be used for sinking, drifting, or open work. Their working parts are best protected against grit and accidents. The various methods of mounting them are the most efficient.

N.B.—Correspondents should state particulars as to character of work in hand in writing us for information, on receipt of which a special definite answer, with reference to our full illustrated catalogue, will be sent.

PORTABLE BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, BORING STEEL, IRON, AND FLEXIBLE TUBING.

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MESSRS. P. AND W. MACLELLAN, "CLUTHA IRONWORKS," GLASGOW.

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BODEGA,



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The premises stand on the historic site of the old Green Dragon, and are the largest in the United Kingdom devoted to the sale of wines wholesale and retail.

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EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING ADVAN-

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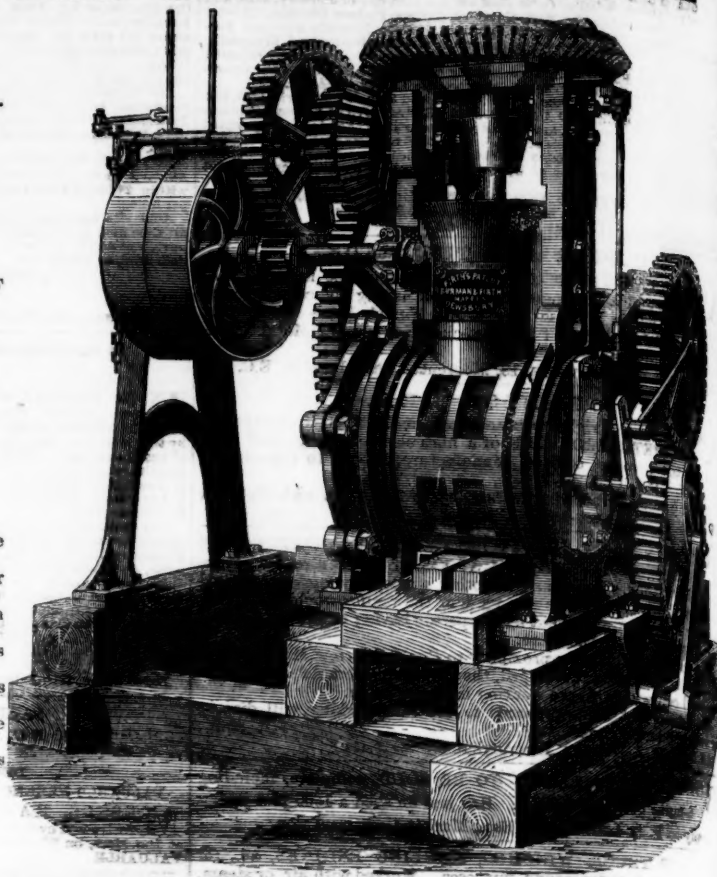
SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH, AND
DURABILITY.

COMPACTNESS AND EXCELLENCE OF
MECHANICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LARGE PRODUCING CAPABILITIES.

MODERATE COST.

It makes two bricks at once, and will make 12,000 to 14,000 Plastic Pressed Bricks per day, hard enough to go direct to the Kiln without drying; or it will make the bricks thoroughly plastic if required. For Works requiring a Machine at less cost the Machine is made to turn out one brick at once, and is capable of producing 8000 bricks per day.



The Machine can be seen at work daily at the Brickworks of the Patentees, Joseph Firth and Sons, Webster Hill, Dewsbury, as also their Patent Gas Kiln for Burning Bricks, which possesses the following amongst other advantages, viz.: Economy in Fuel, Rapidity and Quality of Work, even Distribution of Heat, and Total Consumption of Smoke.

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MACADAM'S VARIABLE TURBINE.

This Wheel (which is now largely in use in England, Scotland, and Ireland) is the only one yet invented which gives proportionate power from both large and small quantities of water. It can be made for use with a large winter supply, and yet work with equal efficiency through all variations of quantity down to a fifth, or even less if required. It is easily coupled to a steam-engine, and in this way always assists it by whatever amount of power the water is capable of giving, and therefore saves so much fuel.

This Turbine is applicable to all heights of fall. It works immersed in the fall-water, so that no part of the fall is lost, and the motion of the Wheel is unaffected by floods or back-water.

References to places where it is at work will be given on application to—

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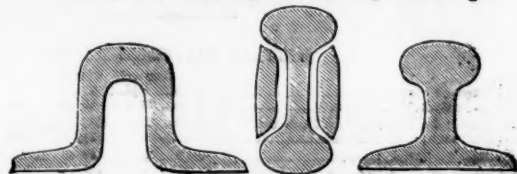
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
10000 Caron, I. Cardigan	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10000 Carn Brea, c. t. Illogan	56 7 6	97 1/2	90 95	308 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10240 Devon Gt. Consols, c. t. Tavistock	1 0 0	15 1/2	15 1/2	117 3	0 0 0	0 0 0
4296 Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	10 14 10	66	62 1/2	115 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
6400 East Pool, t. c. Illogan	0 9 9	37	33 35	17 12	0 17	6 1/2
40000 Glas. Car. c. (30000 sh. £1 pd., 10000 15s. pd.)	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0
8500 Goredale and Merilyn Con., I. Flint	2 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
15000 Great Laxey, I. Isle of Man	0 0 0	20	18 19	25 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
6400 Green Hurth, I. Durham	0 0 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	2 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20000 Grosvon, I. Cardigan	2 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2	0 14 10	0 1 10	Aug. 1878
2800 Isle of Man, I. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	82 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
20000 Leadhills, I. Lanarkshire	6 0 0	4	3 1/2	0 15 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1878
400 Lisburne, I. Cardigan	18 15 0	35	30 35	599 10	0 1 0	Dec. 1879
10000 Mellanear, c. Hayle	2 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 14 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1880
9000 Minera Mining Co., I. Wrexham	5 0 0	12	11 1/2	68 9	2 0 0	Feb. 1880
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c. t. I.	7 10 0	—	—	24 0	0 0 0	2 6 1/2
888 North Bury, t. c. Chacewater	1 4 0	1 1/2	—	1 0 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1878
11829 North Hendre, I. Wales	2 10 0	—	—	3 2 6	0 0 0	Sept. 1879
8063 Ditto	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1879
6000 Pennant, I. Bar. North Wales	5 0 0	3	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1878
18000 Prince Patrick, I. Holywell	1 0 0	3	—	18 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1879
12000 Ditto, pref. (8000 sh. issued)	0 10 0	—	—	0 1 9	0 0 0	Dec. 1879
10000 Red Rock, I. Cardigan	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 4 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1878
12000 Roman Gravel, I. Salop	7 10 0	12	11 1/2	716 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1879
512 South Cardon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	155	145 150	746 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1880
6123 South Condurrow, t. c. Camborne	6 5 0	13	12 13	512 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1880
9000 South Darren, I. Cardigan	1 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1880
4500 South Wheel Franks, t. Illogan	7 12 4	17 1/2	18 1/2	39 9	6 15 0	Dec. 1879
12000 Tankerville, I. Salop	6 0 0	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 17 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1877
10000 Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Illogan	11 10 0	24 1/2	22 24	50 8	0 5 0	May 1877
15000 Van, I. Llanidloes	4 5 0	22 1/2	21 1/2	24 10	6 10 0	Jan. 1880
3000 West Chiverton, I. Perranabuloe	19 15 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	55 10	0 10 0	Feb. 1878
512 West Tolgus, c. Redruth	95 10 0	65	60 65	33 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1879
600 West Wheel Soton, c. Camborne	51 0 0	65	55 60	446 0	0 15 0	Apr. 1879
1024 Wheel Eliza Consols, t. St. Austell	18 0 0	—	—	30 10	0 3 0	Feb. 1880
3000 Wheel Peavor, t. Redruth	7 11 0	33	31 32	4 1	0 12 6	Feb. 1880

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
35500 Alamillos, I. Spain	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 19 9	0 0 0	Oct. 1878
30000 Almada and Tinto Consol. s. t.	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 6 3	0 0 0	May 1876
20000 Australian, c. South Australia	7 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 3 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1879
20000 Cape Copper Mining, t. South Africa	7 0 0	40	38 40	36 10	0 12 6	Dec. 1879
35000 Oesena Sulph. Co., Romagna, Italy	10 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1879
10000 Copiapo, c. Chili (420 shares)	17 0 0	15 1/2	15 16	7 11 5	0 3 0	May 1877
23500 Eberhard and Aurora, s. Nevada	10 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 8 0	0 3 0	Dec. 1877
70000 English & Australian, t. S. Aust.	2 10 0	2	1 1/2	2 17 9	0 10 0	Mar. 1879
25000 Fortuna, I. Spain	2 0 0	6	5 1/2	7 6 5	0 1 6	Sept. 1879
55000 Frontino & Bolivia, g. New Gran.	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1879
15000 Linares, I. Spain	3 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	17 14 10	0 2 0	Sept. 1879
10000 Pontgibaud, s. France	20 0 0	22	22 24	27 17 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1879
100000 Port Phillip, g. Clunes (42 shares)	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 12 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1879
54000 Richmond Consol., s. Nevada	5 0 0	13 1/2	13 13 1/2	8 4 6	0 7 6	Feb. 1880
40000 Santa Barbara, s. Brazil	0 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 8 9	0 1 6	Nov. 1879
120000 Scottish-Australian Mining Co. t.	1 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	15 p. cent.	—	May 1879
80000 Ditto, New	1 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	15 p. cent.	—	May 1879
32000 Sentein, s. t. Ariege, France	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1880
22000 Sierra Buttes, g. California	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 0 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1879
40625 Ditto, Plumas Eureka	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 7 0	0 3 0	Oct. 1879
253000 St. John del Rey (45 Stock and multiples dealt in)	260 270	—	—	12 1/2 p. cent. for half-year, June 1879	—	—
20000 Tolima, s. Colombia	5 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 7 6	Dec. 1879
25000 Victoria (London), g. Australia	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 1/2	0 0 7 1/2	June 1879
2100 W. Prussian (5500 pref. sh. £10 pd.)	10 0 0	10 1/2	10 10 1/2	2 2 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1879

§ Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
25600 Aberllyn, s. t. Carnarvon	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
12000 Asheton, I. Carnarvonshire	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
11583 Bedford Unit, s. t. Tavis (21 lib.)	0 4 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 Bettwa-y-Coed, s. t. (20000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
8000 Blaen Caelan, I. Cardigan	3 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
3939 Blue Hills, t. c. St. Agnes	4 6 8	4 1/2	4 1/2
30000 Bodidris, s. t. Denbighshire	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
200 Botallack, t. c. St. Just	126 5 0	100	100
10000 British, s. t. Wrexham	2 0 0	—	—
256 Brownelly, c. St. Neot	0 10 0	—	—
20000 Bwlch United, s. t. (21 sh.) Cardigan	0 12 6	3 1/2	3 1/2
50000 Cambrian, s. t. c. Cardiganshire	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
6000 Carn Camborne, t. c. Camborne	0 2 6	1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 Carnarvon, s. t. Carnarvonshire	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 Cen. Foxdale, I. of Man (22 sh.)	1 5 0	—	—
150000 Clementina, I. Llanrwst	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
25000 Coed Mawr Pool, s. t. Carnarvon	2 0 0	—	—
7500 Combella, s. t. Wexham	2 0 0	—	—
8000 Combmartin, s. t. North Devon	0 8 6	1 1/2	1 1/2
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t. Illogan	28 4 9	8 1/2	8 1/2
10000 Cornwall Great Consols, Callington	4 0 0	—	—
6400 Crook Burn, I. Cumberland	0 5 0	—	—
14000 Crosswood Mining Lands, I.	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
150000 Cwm Dyfford, s. t. Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
25000 Cwm Pryi, s. t. St. Ives	1 0 0	—	—
12000 D'Eresby Consols, I. c. Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
1024 D'Eresby Mountain, I. c. Llanrwst	20 0 0	40	30 40
20000 Denbighshire Consolidated, s. t.	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2
12000 Derwent, s. t. Durham	4 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2
10000 Dobby Syke, I. Durham	0 17 6	5 1/2	5 1/2
6144 East Cardon, c. St. Cleer	3 4 6	5 1/2	4 1/2
4000 East Chiverton, I. Perranabuloe	9 10 3	3 1/2	3 1/2
3000 East Craven Moor, I. Pateley Bdg.	10 0 0	—	—
12000 East Crebri, t. Tavistock	0 1 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 East Florida, s. t. Cardiganshire	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 East Longston, s. t. Lezant	1 0 0	—	—
21000 East Roman Gravel, I. Salop	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
8000 East Van, I. Llanidloes	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2
4194 East Wheel Buller, t. c. Gwynnapp	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
1111 East Wheel Lovell, t. Helston	10 8 6	3 1/2	3 1/2
30000 Griffin, s. t. Carnarvon	5 0 0	—	—
6000 Fortescue, s. t. St. Stephens	1 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
12500 Frongoch, s. t. Cardigan (11000 sh. iss.)	2 0 0	5 1/2	4 5
3950 Gawton, c. Tavistock	4 9 6	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Glenroy, s. t. Isle of Man	4 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 Gt. E. Foxdale, I. of Man (21 sh.)	0 13 0	—	—
12000 Gt. Holway, I. Flintshire	5 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2
6000 Gt. Wh. Eleanor, t. North Bovey	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
20000 Gt. Wh. Eleanor, t. North Bovey	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
9880 Gunnislake (Clitters), t. c. t.	5 5 0	5 1/2	5 1/2
10000 Gwyn-y-Mynydd, s. t. Flintshire	4 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2
10000 Harehope Gill, s. t. Durham (21 sh.)	1 0 0	—	—
1200 Hartington Moor, s. t. Derby	1 1 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
6400 Harwood, I. Durham	0 15 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
10000 Herodfoot, I. near Liskeard	1 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2
18000 Hington Down, c. Calstock	0 7 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 Killbreth, t. Chacewater	3 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 Lady Ashburton, s. t. Callington	1 0 0	—	—
12000 Ladywell, I. Salop (12000 pref. also)	2 10 0	5 1/2	5 1/2
5000 Lead Era, I. Mold	2 10 0	—	—
15000 Levant, c. t. St. Just	10 14 6	—	—
25000 Llandegla, I. Llanarmon	1 0 0	—	—
8000 Llanawel, I. Wales	5 0 0	—	—
10000 Llanx, s. t. Helston	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
5120 Lovell, t. Wendron	0 18 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 Llanrwst, I. Carnarvon	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
12000 Ditto, 10 per cent. pref.	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
9000 Marke Valley, c. Linkinhorne	5 8 6	3 1/2	3 1/2
1800 Mawton, I. South Wales	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000 Medlyn Moor, t. Wendron	3 15 10	—	—
28000 Mid-Devon, c. t. (17000, 3d. ad. pd.)	0 6 8	3 1/2	3 1/2
8000 Mineral Corporation of Gt. Britain	10 0 0	13	12 13
8000 Mona, s. t. Anglesea	5 0 0	15	13 15
10000 Mynydd Gwddi, I. Cardigan	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2
12000 Mynydd Gwddi, s. t. Anglesea	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2
6144 Mount Carbis, t. c. Redruth	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
4878 New Bronfryd, s. t. Cardigan (25 sh.)	3 18 0	—	—
12000 New Cathedral, s. t. Gwynnapp	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
2400 New Cook's Kitchen, t. Illogan	7 0 0	7 1/2	7 1/2
3000 New Cwmystwith, s. t. Cardigan	5 0 0	—	—
8000 New Dolcoath, t. c. Camborne	3 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000 New Eliza, t. St. Agnes	0 8 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 New Llanfihel, I. Carnarvon	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
3000 New Wheel Peavor, t. Redruth	0 10 0	4 1/2	4 1/2

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk. Clos.
10000 Newton, * s, Calstock	1 0 0	14 1/2
3500 New Tincroft, * t, Lelant	8 0 0	—
10000 New Wye Valley, I, Montgomery	3 0 0	—
5000 North Alfred Consols, * t, Phillack	0 2 0	1 1/2
10000 N. D'Eresby Mount, * t, b, Carnarv.	1 0 0	—
12000 North Herodfoot, I, Liskeard	1 0 0	—
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	0 5 0	—
50000 North Molton, * c, m. t, Devon	13 6 0	8 1/2
6000 North Penstruthal, t, c, Gwynnapp	1 0 0	—
2936 North Trekerby, c, St. Agnes	0 10 0	—
12000 Pandora, * t, Carnarvon	8 17 10	5 1/2
30000 Pant-y-Mwyn, * t, Mold	2 0 0	—
6000 Parracombe, s, t, Devon	2 0 0	—
45000 Parys Corporation, * t, Anglesea	0 5 0	—
7500 Pateley Bridge, I, Yorkshire	1 0 0	1 1/2
15000 Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued)	1 0 0	—
12000 Pen-y-Ore, s, t, Flintshire	1 0 0	—
5000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	1 0 0	—
15000 Perran Consols, s, t, Perranzabuloe	3 17 0	3 1/2
12000 Phoenix, & W. Phoenix, t, c, Link. s.	1 0 0	—
80 Pias Ddu and Park, s, t, Wales	5 10 3	—
7000 Pion, s, t, Holywell, fully paid	8 0 0	10 1/2
6000 Plympton Mining and Arsenic	1 0 0	—
12000 Plympton, t, Llanidloes	1 0 0	—
10000 Polrose, t, Cornwall	2 0 0	—
10000 Port Nigel, * s, t, Carnarvonshire	0 10 0	—
12000 Prince of Wales, c, s, Calstock	2 0 0	—
12000 Rashleigh, t, c, St. Blazey	0 7 8	—
50000 S. Cambrian, s, t, Cardiganshire	0 5 0	—
30000 South D'Eresby Mountain, I.	1 0 0	—
512 South Dolcoath, t, c, Redruth	1 0 0	—
6000 South Penstruthal, t, c, Gwynnapp	1 0 0	—
6000 South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	12 5 0	1 1/2
6000 South Trekerby, t, c, Camborne	8 5 0	—
40000 South Wheel Crebri, c, Tavistock	3 14 0	—
2043 South Wheel Croft, c, Illogan	1 0 0	—
6000 St. Lawrence, Amal, I, Flintshire	15 7 0	17 1/2
10000 St. Patrick, I, Halkin, Holywell	2 0 0	—
30000 Talybont, * s, t, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	—
40000 Tamar, s, t, Bessington	1 0 0	—
6400 Teesdale, s, t, Durham (pref.)	1 0 0	—
10000 Temple, t, Cardigan	1 0 0	—
5000 Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	1 0 0	—
12000 Trethellan, s, t, Cranstock	6 1 0	—
640 Truro, * t, Nerquis, Flintshire	2 0 0	—
10000 Tyn-y-Fron, s, t, Card. (5000 I. pd.)	10 0 0	—
10000 Van Cons. and Glyn, * t, Llanidloes	0 7 8	—
10000 Vaughan, * t, Ann, I, Llanidloes	2 0 0	—
12000 Victor, s, t, Flintshire (El. shares)	1 0 0	—
12000 West Asheton, t, Carnarvon	10 0 0	—
6000 West Basset, c, Illogan	1 0 0	—
10000 W. Craven Moor, I, Pateley Bridge	7 0 4	—
West Devon Consols, c, Callington	10 0 0	—
12000 West Goginan, * Cardiganshire	6 8 0	—
12000 West Holway, I, Flintshire	2 0 0	—
6000 West Kitty, t, St. Agnes	1 0 0	—
3000 West Mary Ann, I, Penhobist	0 2 0	—
3000 Westminster Union, Llanarnoe	3 0 0	—
20000 West Pateley Bridge, * Yorkshire, I.	1 0 0	—
12000 West Phoenix, t, c, Cardanon	3 0 0	—
1783 West Poldice, St. Day	0 6 8	—
10000 West Vor, t, c, ars-m, Breage	11 0 0	—
2048 West Wheel Frances, t, Illogan	2 0 0	—
3000 West Wheel Pevor, t, Redruth	29 6 3	—
6000 West Wye Valley, I, Montgomery	1 5 0	—
6000 Wheel Agar, c, Illogan	3 0 0	—
6144 Wheel Basset, c, Illogan	1 5 0	—
12000 Wheel Coates, * t, St. Agnes	7 1/2 0	—
2585 W. Comford, & No. Tres., c, Gwynnapp	13 15 0	—
6000 Wheel Crebri, c, Tavistock	0 10 0	—
6000 Wheel Grenville, t, Camborne	2 2 0	—
12000 Wheel Jewell, c, St. Hilary	4 8 0	—
2048 Wheel Jane, t, Kea	4 15 0	—
2048 Wheel Kitty, t, Kea	0 10 0	—
2000 Wheel Owles, t, St. Just	6 13 10	—
12000 Wheel Russell, c, Tavistock	5 6 7	—
6000 Wheel Sisters, t, Lelant	7 3 0	—
4096 Wheel Univ, t, c, Redruth	2 1 6	—
3000 White Cliff, * t, Llanrwst	2 15 0	—
24000 Ystwith, * t, Cardigan	15 6 0	—
	1 0 0	—